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TASS ON REAGAN'S 9 MAY DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD031748 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 3 Jun 82

["What Is Hidden Behind U.S. 'Readiness' for Nuclear Arms Reduction" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun, TASS -- The struggle for peace, detente, termination of the race of armaments, first of all nuclear ones, has been and remains the main direction of the foreign policy activity of the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole. The peace initiatives and constructive proposals, advanced by the Soviet Union at the 26th CPSU Congress and in the subsequent speeches by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, cover a broad range of specific measures both on a political and military nature. They are united by one goal -- to make everything possible to save the peoples from the threat of nuclear war, to preserve peace on earth. "To stop the arms race, to ensure advancement towards reduction and ultimately elimination of the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev points out, "constitute the main problem now on the agenda of our life. It is here, along this direction, that the vital question of how the international situation will develop in the future is being resolved, it is precisely here where the most acute struggle is now unfolding."

The U.S. administration, especially in recent months, also seems to be in favour of arms reduction. However, its policy line and practical actions do not confirm this. The United States departed in the past 18 months from the policy of detente, turned to the position of confrontation and building up of tension in international relations.

This is also exemplified by the U.S. President's guide-setting foreign policy speech on May 9 this year. It sets out the line of confrontation with socialist countries, consolidation of the course towards "re-armament of America" with a view to gaining military superiority over the USSR.

At the same time, after lengthy delays, that speech gave, finally, consent to the Soviet Union's proposal to resume the talks on the reduction and limitation of strategic armaments. The President promised to conduct the talks with all seriousness and conscientiousness with a view to reaching a long-term accord which will provide for the reduction of the number of nuclear systems and termination of the buildup of strategic forces. This, according to him, will pave the way for even more far-reaching measures in the future.

Many political and military figures, the general public would like to find in the U.S. President's speech at least signs of desire to direct international relations in general and Soviet-American relations in particular into a constructive channel. Hopes were expressed that Washington will reconsider in favour of realism its course towards power confrontation, towards infringing the positions and interests of other states.

To what extent do the proposals by the head of the American administration with regard to the solution of the problem of strategic armaments accord with these hopes in essence rather than outward appearance?

It is apparent that the U.S. President's consent to the resumption of the Soviet-American dialogue on strategic armaments is in itself a step in the right direction. Limitation and reduction of strategic armaments is the vital question of the present time in the true sense of this word. This concerns not only Soviet-American relations, but has a global character. Its constructive solution would meet the goals of enhancing stability in the international arena, strengthening universal peace and security.

That is exactly why the Soviet Union has consistently and persistently favoured and still favours the idea that there should be no interruption and even attenuation in the process of restricting and reducing strategic armaments, that an end be put to the buildup of nuclear armaments.

Does the so-called "new approach" to the limitation of strategic armaments proclaimed by the U.S. administration accord with these aims? Let us consider the U.S. position formulated in the President's speech on May 9 this year.

His proposal envisages their stage-by-stage (separate) reduction. The first stage, to which the U.S. administration pays the main attention, provides for a reduction of only ballistic missiles (land and sea-based), the second is concerned with some very vague setting of limits on other components of the strategic nuclear forces. As to the ballistic missiles, it is proposed to reduce at the first stage the overall number of their warheads by one third (according to the President, from the existing level of 7,500 to 5,000), provided that not more than half of this amount (2,500 units) are mounted on the land-based ICBMs, and to reduce the total number of missiles down to equal ceilings, accounting for about half of the present level of American ballistic missiles, that is from 1,700 to 850 units.

Outwardly it might seem, this sounds attractive -- the reductions are substantial and cover really formidable systems. But if one looks just a bit deeper, one will discover a striking lopsidedness in the U.S. position, the intention to cross out the principle of equality and equal security which fully justified itself in the course of the talks for many years and which meets the interests of both the USSR and the United States.

Of all strategic systems, the United States singles out as the basis for the talks only ballistic missiles laying emphasis first of all on land-based ICBMs. Why is it so?

The strategic armaments of the USSR and the United States are not similar by their structure. For decades they developed along different directions. The development of land-based ICBMs was traditionally predominant in the Soviet Union, whereas sea-launched ballistic missiles and strategic aviation in the United States. In the Soviet Union, about 70 percent of warheads are mounted on the land-based ICBMs, whereas in the United States -- about 20 percent. But it has more than 80 percent of war-heads mounted on ballistic missiles of submarines or carried by heavy bombers, that is several times more than by the corresponding components of the Soviet strategic forces.

Despite these structural differences, the strategic potentials of the sides are balanced. This is confirmed by the data on the levels of the strategic armaments of the Soviet Union and the United States, exchanged by the sides during the signing of the SALT II treaty in 1979. The SALT II treaty envisaged that on its entry into force each of the sides will reduce the number of delivery vehicles down to 2,250 units by the end of 1981.

The approximate equilibrium in strategic armaments remains to this day. "The Soviet Union" as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev recently declared, "has done nothing in the field of strategic armaments since the signing in 1979 of the SALT-II treaty, which would result in a change of that approximate parity which had been established."

Using the difference in the structure of the strategic armaments the President proposes such cuts which would affect chiefly the Soviet ICBMs, where as the American armaments would be affected to a considerably smaller extent. Translated into concrete quantitative indicators, this would result in a 50-60 percent reduction of the warheads on the Soviet ICBMs and the greater part of the missiles themselves. As to the United States, according to the President's proposal, on having reduced a certain number of warheads by phasing out several outdated submarines, it would receive an opportunity even to augment the number of warheads on the land-based ICBMs by deploying for this purpose the most advanced missiles. The cuts would not affect at all the huge arsenals of warheads mounted on American heavy bombers.

Consequently, the so-called "radical" reductions, favoured by the U.S. President, would be such only for the Soviet side. They in Washington would like to reduce by more than a half the Soviet ICBMs while forgoing practically nothing themselves. According to estimates based on the American proposal, it is becoming obvious that the United States intends to disrupt the present rough parity in strategic armaments and to ensure obvious advantages for the United States.

Suffice it to say that, should the U.S. administration's plan be realised, the Soviet strategic nuclear potential (by the number of warheads) would be three times smaller than that of the United States. Several thousand sea and land-based cruise missiles which the United States intends to deploy in addition should be added to this. The Soviet Union cannot fail to take into account also its designs with regard to the "rearmament" of Western Europe with new medium-range missiles. The USSR, once accepting the present American proposals, would be compelled not only to reduce sharply its strategic potential, but also drastically restructure its strategic nuclear forces, while the United States would beef up without hindrance its strategic armaments by carrying out the projected deployment of new MX ICBMs, Trident-1 and Trident-2 sea-based ballistic missiles, R-1B strategic bombers, and long-range cruise missiles.

In other words, the United States intends to get an agreement on the reduction of strategic armaments which would bring it unilateral advantages and inflict considerable damage to the defence capability of the USSR and all countries of the socialist community. And this is presented by the U.S. administration as a "constructive step", portrayed as a sensible military balance.

The U.S. Government should know that it will not succeed in gaining superiority in the present-day conditions. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared perfectly clear [as received] on this point: "We shall not agree to an accord which would give the United States a unilateral advantage. There should be no illusions on this score."

The President motivated his proposals by claiming that the land-based ICBMs possess special destabilizing properties. Assertions of this kind are, to put it mildly, inaccurate. They contradict the real state of affairs. The development of strategic offensive armaments is currently proceeding in the direction when all their components become comparable by their combat possibilities. Specifically, warheads of sea-based ballistic missiles are attaining the level of land-based systems by range, yield of nuclear charges and accuracy, and may even surpass them in the near future. The same applies to strategic bombers.

To take, for example, the American submarine-based ballistic missiles Trident. Already at present, the missiles of this type -- Trident-1 -- feature nearly the same combat properties as land-based ICBMs. New submarines with Trident-2 missiles, planned for phasing in, will even surpass, according to American press reports, by their combat possibilities land-based ICBMs. These submarines will have 24 launchers. Their range is up to 11,000 kilometers, the accuracy and yield of the nuclear charges will be no less than those of the land-based ICBMs. One submarine with Trident-2 missiles is capable of carrying 336 nuclear charges. Defense Secretary Weinberger said in Congress that guided-missile submarines armed with Trident-2 SLBM [sea-launched ballistic missiles] will be able to hit various targets that possess a high degree of survivability and are well protected.

Heavy bombers with long-range (up to 2,600 km) cruise missiles will be able to fulfill similar tasks. A report by the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff to Congress points out that the extremely high accuracy of the cruise missiles makes it possible to use them for destroying the most well protected targets in Soviet territory.

The B-1B bombers, which are being developed in the United States, equipped with highly accurate cruise missiles, are intended for hitting targets in the territory of the USSR and other socialist countries without entering the zone of operation of their anti-aircraft defenses. In this connection, the U.S. desire to put off the consideration of strategic aviation to some "second stage", to the future, and not to discuss at all the question of cruise missiles of all types of basing can be qualified as anything but a sign of business-like, responsible approach to the problem of reducing strategic armaments.

Being engaged in the development and deployment of new systems of U.S. strategic armaments, the head of the American administration declares that he is moved by the desire to achieve a genuine and long-term limitation of Soviet military programmes. The above-said makes it clear that the President espressed the desire to arm the United States and disarm the Soviet Union convincingly enough. The extreme disbalance, the absence of ordinary sense of measure caught the eyes of many American personalities and West European politicians. To propose that the Soviet Union remove the shield that protects it and its friends from imperialist nuclear threats, and to implement at the same time the rearmament programme, the most comprehensive one in the entire U.S. history, is too much even for bourgeois public opinion which is used to political sensations.

That is why the proposals by the American administration for the reduction of nuclear armaments in the way set out on May 9 this year left an impression on many that the main things for it is to talk about talks, rather than to work out a basis for an accord. This impression intensified even more after recent statements by several other officials in the U.S. administration.

The Soviet Union regards the task of reducing, and then eliminating the threat of outbreak of nuclear war as that of paramount importance. To achieve this, it is necessary to agree on the termination of the competition in stockpiling and developing new and new strategic systems. And this, in turn, cannot be achieved without mutual renunciation of the attempts to gain military superiority, without strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security. The "new approach", which rejects or misinterprets this principle, dooms the international community to years of fruitless antagonism, to the squandering of immense resources, to increasingly greater risks and dangers. The task of the talks, in the opinion of the Soviet Union, should be to find, in spite of different structures of the strategic armaments of the sides, such mutually acceptable long-term solutions with due account for the political, geographical and other factors, which would considerably reduce the level of military confrontation between the USSR and the United States without damaging their security.

For that it is necessary, as the United States itself earlier proposed, to examine in their entirety all the components of the strategic potential. Another, selective, consideration of the strategic armaments of the Soviet Union and the United States in the conditions of the objectively existing differences between them will inevitably result in a sharp disruption of the existing balance of the strategic potentials and damage the interests of the security of one of the sides.

Along with quantitative restrictions and reductions of the strategic armaments, the Soviet Union favours reduction of their qualitative improvement. The need to complement the quantitative restriction by qualitative ones is also prompted by the principle of equality and equal security. Such restrictions are designed to exclude the possibility that either of the sides will gain unilateral advantages by perfecting armaments.

The USSR considers it extremely important to block effectively all channels for the continuation of the race of strategic armaments. This means that the developments of new types of strategic weapons, such as, for instance, cruise missiles of all types of basing, should be either banned, or restricted ro maximum.

The deployment of cruise missiles in great numbers, plus without restriction placed on the future accords, will prevent the establishment of effective control over strategic armaments. Cruise missiles have turned into a serious source of nuclear threat. Taking them outside the framework of an agreement makes problematic altogether the attainment of a mutually acceptable accord on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments.

Concrete measures for reducing the quantitative levels of strategic armaments and limiting their further qualitative growth should be elaborated in the course of the talks to conduct which much time will be required. [as received] To ensure that the very period of the talks is not filled by the continuation of the intensive buildup of nuclear armaments, the Soviet Union proposes to agree that following the beginning of the talks strategic weapons be frozen in the quantitative respect and their modernization maximally limited. We further propose that neither the United States nor the USSR undertake any actions, capable of upsetting the stability of the strategic situation, during the period of the talks. Such freeze steps, important by themselves, would substantially facilitate the onward advancement at the talks, would create favourable conditions for the earliest adoption at them of effective decisions.

The future agreement on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments should contain all positive accomplishments made by the sides in the course of the previous negotiations. The Soviet Union is convinced that this would also make it possible to avoid an unjustified loss of time.

Moved by the desire to impart a purposeful and constructive character to the talks on stragegic armaments from the very beginning, the Soviet Union, which has clearly indicated in L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 19th Congress of the Young Communist League, proposed that both sides conduct these talks strictly observing the principle of equality and equal security, so that no attempts are made at the talks to disrupt the existing balance, so that the talks really pursue the aim of limiting and reducing strategic armaments. It is precisely with such an approach that one may hope for constructive results at the talks.

People in the Soviet Union would like to hope that a sober, realistic approach will prevail among those who shape today the U.S. policy. Important problems of Soviet-American relations await their solution. "The destinies of war and peace," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "largely depend on whether there will be reached a Soviet-American accord on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, an honest, fair accord which infringes the interests of nobody."

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1705 GMT on 3 June carries the above item, noting that the item is published as an article in the 4 June issue of PRAVDA.]

BOGACHEV COMMENTS ON U.S. NUCLEAR POLICY

LD032358 Moscow TASS in English 2230 GMT 3 Jun 82

["Nuclear War Course" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator on military matters Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun, TASS -- The thesis of the U.S. administration "to arm in order to facilitate the process of disarmament in the future" is as absurd as the piece of advice to a stout man to gain more weight in order to grow thinner in the future. The absurdity of this thesis is certainly clear also for the Washington representatives and they adopted the thesis not at all from good life.

Under the pressure of the powerful anti-war movement in Western Europe and the United States, Washington was compelled in the recent time to somewhat alter its militaristic rhetorics.

If in the first days of its stay in power the U.S. administration openly declared its desire to extricate itself from the fetters of military parity, spoke about the course of attaining military superiority over the USSR, but now, falsifying facts, they in Washington harp on the U.S. lagging behind in the military sphere, on the need of "restoring" the equilibrium. [sentence as received]

If earlier Reagan would not hear of any negotiations with the USSR, now he sends American delegations to Geneva, but in doing so he puts forward terms, absolutely unacceptable to the other side, like the notorious "zero option" with medium-range nuclear armaments.

There is ground to believe that the course at building up armaments for the United States to attain the potential for victory in a nuclear war remains unchanged.

The United States, speaking of the need of negotiations, of its desire to disarm, meanwhile adopts a military programme the real aim of which is "to destroy socialism as a world system." The Pentagon speaks of a possibility of U.S. renunciating [as heard] the anti-missile defence treaty which is viewed in the West as one of the most efficient Soviet-American agreements on limitation of armaments.

After reading that official document of the Defense Department, prepared by Reagan's men, which is bound to serve as guidance for the American Armed Forces, why should the Soviets think he is serious about reducing the nuclear arms or easing tensions. Tom Wicker, the New York TIMES political news analyst, writes.

Really, the Pentagon's "guidance" is the strategy of active preparations for a world conflict and nobody will be misled by the talk of the U.S. President about his "good will", about his desire "to strengthen security in the whole world".

The new U.S. military programme shows that the U.S. administration is ready to conduct unrelenting war to the death in order to rule the ruins.

JOURNAL CONTRASTS USSR, NATO PEACE POLICIES

LD031354 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun, TASS -- With actions of West European peace public mounting, NATO resorts to manoeuvring in the question of war and peace, writes the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] in its June 4 issue. Meanwhile, "if earlier the NATO men tried in the best case to overlook the movement of peace forces, now the maximum attention is paid to it", the weekly stresses.

"Attempts are being made to find a key to every group of its participants. With this aim, the article stresses, the USSR is depicted by the NATO propaganda as the source of nearly all evils on earth... They seek to silence, distort, to discredit the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race, describing these initiatives as 'a trap' or a 'propaganda manoeuvre'. The USSR's efforts, aimed at preservation of the military equilibrium, are depicted as the intention to attain superiority."

"In the recent time it became a vogue with the leaders of the NATO member-countries to propose peace negotiations to the USSR. And 'serious' 'comprehensive' 'far-reaching' to that. [sentence as received] Attempts are being made to present the matter in such a way that allegedly the North Atlantic bloc extends to the USSR one olive branch after another, while Moscow either does not dare to accept it or is not ready for radical steps. But who does not know that the overwhelming majority of the peace initiatives being discussed at the United Nations, at the Committee on Disarmament or just in the press are Soviet.

"That it was exactly the USSR which declared readiness to take the most radical steps in the sphere of reduction of armaments up to comprehensive and complete disarmament, that the peace dialogue was interrupted not by Moscow but by Washington, which earlier refused to ratify the Salt-2 treaty and then under various pretexts torpedoed negotiations also on other problems of disarmament", the weekly writes.

"In a bid to shirk responsibility for thwarting military detente, the NATO men go sometimes as far as political plagiarism, presenting somebody else's peace initiatives for their own". The weekly cites a number of examples of that and turns down, specifically, the assertion of the NATO General Secretary Luns that the Geneva negotiations on nuclear weapons allegedly began on "U.S. initiative".

"The results of the public opinion polls show that in Western Europe they do not very much believe in peace metamorphoses of the United States and NATO. And this is no wonder. Since there is a great difference between what the NATO leadership says and does", the NEW TIMES writes in conclusion.

WEST'S REPLY TO MBFR DRAFT CALLED FOR

LD032214 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Vienna, 3 Jun, TASS -- The head of the delegation of the Netherlands, Willem de Vos, made a speech at today's plenary meeting of the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe.

The speech of the head of the Dutch delegation shows that the West still continues evading a businesslike reply on the substance of the draft agreement, submitted by the socialist countries, said a representative of the Soviet delegation commenting on Willem de Vos' speech, at a meeting with journalists. Every speech by Western delegations is a unilateral account of the Western position without any due account for the viewpoint of the partners, without the readiness for compromise and quest for mutually acceptable decisions, particularly on the key issues of the agreement. Such basic problems as the volumes of troops to be reduced, reduction of armaments, setting of an upper limit to the strength of the personnel of the air force and other issues remain outstanding because of the non-constructive stand of the Western side.

Such a stand, stressed the Soviet representative, does not indicate a way out of the impasse. The socialist countries point to a reliable way out: They suggest to use their draft as the basis for joint work over the text of the agreement. But the Western side under various pretexts stubbornly refuses from that. There is obviously one explanation for that -- the NATO lacks political will to undertake reduction of military arsenals, since its practical course is oriented to the build-up of the troops and armaments in central Europe.

Answering the question of a correspondent on the Western procedural proposal on a written comparison of the positions of the sides, the representative of the Soviet delegation said that the socialist countries expressed readiness to try in the interests of the matter the idea of a written comparison of the positions of the sides which is contained in the Western proposal. The socialist countries hold that such work should be purposeful and should help find mutually acceptable solutions of the still outstanding issues. The Eastern side would think it expedient to conduct this work within the framework of the established mechanism of unofficial meetings which by the way, was already used in making an oral comparison of the positions of the sides in autumn 1980.

REPORTAGE ON SUPPORT FOR SOVIET PEACE WEEK

Peace Committee Report

LD021720 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun, TASS -- The Soviet people take an active part in the overall struggle of the peace forces of the world to stop the arms race, to avert war.

This was stated at an enlarged meeting of the bureau of the presidium of the Soviet Peace Committee that was held in Moscow. It summed up the results of the mass action for peace, against nuclear threat.

A report issued in this connection says that over 14 thousand meetings, assemblies, marches and other mass actions were taken in the Soviet Union during the week that was held prior to the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament. Over 48 million people took part.

In numerous speeches of participants in these actions, in resolutions and appeals adopted, in many thousands of messages, letters, cables to the United Nations, Soviet people express deep concern over the unprecedented arms race that is being imposed by the leading Western Powers, the arms race that enhances the threat of nuclear missile world war.

The Soviet people expressed support for the peace proposals that have been made by Leonid Brezhnev of late. Their aim is to lower the nuclear confrontation in Europe that has reached dangerous levels, to stop further build-up of the nuclear missile potential, to turn Europe ultimately into a continent free from nuclear weapons.

Intelligentsia Meeting

LD011958 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jun, TASS -- "The Soviet people are vitally interested in ensuring durable peace on earth and are determined to prevent the destruction of civilization," said Aleksey Shitikov, the chairman of the Soviet committee for European security and cooperation, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He spoke today at a meeting of representatives of creative intelligentsia in Moscow which concluded the week of mass action for peace, against nuclear threat. Broad circles of the Soviet public took part in these actions.

Aleksey Shitikov said it is now not enough to talk about peace. Practical actions are needed. He pointed to concrete peace proposals made by the Soviet Union of late. "The Soviet Union," he said "making a decision on unilateral freezing and even reduction of its medium-range nuclear missiles shows good will and invites the West to approach the solution of this problem on an agreed upon and mutually acceptable basis."

Aleksey Shitikov stressed that the European and world public rejects resolutely the course of the U.S. administration at the escalation of war preparations, its attempts to turn Europe into a "theatre of operations" with the use of most lethal nuclear, chemical and other means of mass destruction, its absurd concept about the possibility of winning a nuclear war.

He said all peaceful forces of the world strongly condemn the militaristic course of NATO masterminds gathering for a session of the council of that aggressive bloc in Bonn to take the decisions that are opposite to the tasks of the coming second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament.

He stressed that the Soviet public is a composite and inseparable part of the world and European movement for peace, against the threat of thermonuclear war.

Aleksey Shitikov urged the peaceful public of the world to show the utmost vigilance against the intrigues of militaristic circles and to rebuff them decisively.

In his speech writer Aleksander Chakovskiy urged workers in culture the world over to pool their efforts to prevent a new war. We must wage a persistent, painstaking joint work on the platform of the struggle for peace, for the sake of life and friendship among peoples, he said. Universal destruction is the alternative to peace. The real road to the salvation of the peoples of Europe and entire humanity are opened by the Soviet peace proposals, he stressed.

Writers, film-makers, actors, artists, architects, composers who then took the floor condemned the actions of the militaristic circles of the United States and NATO pushing the world to nuclear catastrophe. They expressed a resolute support for the movement of millions of people on Earth for the preservation of peace.

The participants in the meeting unanimously adopted the address to the coming second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament. In the address they proclaimed their profound dedication to the cause of peace and urged the United Nations to do everything possible to rid humanity of the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

Rallies in Turkmenia

LD022258 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Ashkhabad, 2 Jun, TASS -- Participants in rallies and meetings, under way on these days in Soviet Turkmenia, express their concern over the aggravation of the international situation, declare their wholehearted support to the peace programme for the eighties, adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, and the USSR's new constructive peace initiatives.

"The militarist policies of the United States and NATO, in particular, their desire to deploy in Western European countries American medium-range nuclear missiles, place mankind on the brink of a new world conflict," Chary Khanov, a teacher and war veteran, has told a meeting in the settlement of Geok-Tepe. "We, people, who lived through the trials of the past war, know the true value of life on earth, realise the entire danger of sabre rattling. Every man of good will is duty bound to stop the new war mongers."

Mass anti-war meetings and peace marches were held in all cities and villages in Turkmenia. Their participants adopted letters and appeals to the forthcoming second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament.

Armenian Leaders' Support

GF021405 [Editorial Report] Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian at 1730 GMT on 1 June carries a report on a meeting held in Yerevan on 1 June by public representatives of Yerevan city to defend Leonid Brezhnev's peace proposals made during the 19th All-Union Komsomol Congress and to dispatch a letter to the UN General Assembly session discussing disarmament. The radio states that the meeting was attended by Karlen Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee; Oganes Bagdasaryan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Rema Svetlova, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium; Viktor Ambartsumyan, president of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences; Nora Akopyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; party leaders; scientific and cultural workers, and scientists. The meeting was opened by Galust Galoyan, chairman of the Armenian committee for the defense of peace, and was addressed by Stepan Stepanyan, [title indistinct], and Pavel Saakyan, brigade leader in the Yerevan lamp production union.

The radio quotes Saakyan as follows: "The week for defense of peace and elimination of nuclear threats is being currently marked in the Soviet Union. We workers warmly uphold the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's speech during the 19th All-Union Komsomol Congress was settled deeply in our hearts. [Words indistinct] friends, we, the workers of lamp production factory, join our voices to those of the world peoples demanding peace, not war."

The radio notes that speeches were also delivered by Vazken Arakelyan, academician of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences, Garcia Kaplanyan, a public artist, and others. Public representatives of Yerevan city approved a letter to be dispatched to the UN General Assembly meeting, it adds.

WORLD PUBLIC DEMANDS CURB TO ARMS RACE

LD031716 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 3 Jun 82

["Voice of Peoples Must Be Heeded" --TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun, TASS -- As the second special session of the United States General Assembly on disarmament which is to open in New York on June 7 is drawing nearer, the world public demands even stronger that the session should give a decisive impetus to the effective measures to curb the arms race, to create insurmountable obstacles to nuclear war. Reports coming these days from the FRG, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Britain, Greece, Portugal and other countries confirm that the upsurge of the anti-war movement has resulted in the biggest in the history of the European Continent explosion of indignation of people against the dangerous policy of the arms race.

Europe is now in the center of the ever growing danger of thermo-nuclear conflict whose threat is particularly increasing in connection with the plans to deploy in Europe new types of nuclear missile weapons, said prominent British scientist Professor Fielding. A thermo-nuclear conflict in so dense a district would have catastrophic consequences for tens of millions of peaceful people, he said. West European cities in which anti-war manifestations are held are participating in the struggle against the deployment on the European Continent of U.S. Pershing missiles and cruise missiles which is fraught with serious danger.

The movement against militarism and nuclear danger has become an important factor also in the political life of the United States where the official circles, using various manoeuvres, are unable to dampen the struggle for freezing nuclear weapons, for nuclear disarmament. Numerous public opinion polls confirm that the overwhelming majority of the Americans come out for freezing nuclear weapons, for cutting the inordinately inflated military budget. An anti-war meeting will be held in New York on June 12, soon after the opening of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly. Representatives of more than 500 American cities expressed the wish to take part in the meeting. A meeting of protest against Washington's militaristic course jeopardizing the destinies of entire mankind was held a few days ago in the building of the Riverside Church in New York. No one can convince sober-minded Americans that it is necessary to build up military preparations in order to ensure national security, Reverend W. Coffin told the gathering.

More than 80 million signatures under anti-nuclear petitions were collected by Japanese peace champions. The documents attesting to this significant step have been sent to the special session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Numerous manifestations held all over the Soviet Union in the framework of the week of mass action for peace, against nuclear threat that ended a few days ago confirmed deep interest of the Soviet people in the success of the coming special session of the General Assembly. Reflecting the aspirations of the entire Soviet people, of all people of good will Leonid Brezhnev says:

"Political wisdom today is in pressing with persistence and patience by joint efforts for the solution of problems which are fraught with a threat to universal peace. And, of course, it is especially important to take ouf of the impasse the most urgent problem of our time, that of reversing the arms race and of disarmement. The second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament is called upon to promote vigorously the solution of this main task."

TIKHONOV INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC EVENTS

IZVESTIYA Report

LD031858 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun, TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received R.K. Mishra, editor-in-chief of the Indian PATRIOT newspaper and answered his questions. Replies of Nikolay Tikhonov were published in today's newspaper IZVESTIYA.

Question: With the approach of the 21st century, there is anxious concern throughout the world over the future of humanity. Couldn't you comment, in this context, on the following problems:

-- What concrete measures could you propose in the light of the present complex and critical international situation?

-- What is the Soviet Union's policy with regard to the struggle of the emergent and developing nations for a better life for their peoples?

Answer: I share your preoccupation with the rising tension in the world and alarming situation in certain areas of this planet.

Speaking of the sources of the threat to world peace, I must say that the Soviet head of state, L.I. Brezhnev, has given a perfectly clear definition in his statements of the political circles responsible for the aggravation of the international situation. The blame for it, L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "lies with the imperialist forces, above all, certain U.S. quarters, with those who see the easing of tension as an obstacle to their aggressive designs, to whipping up militarist psychosis and interfering in the internal affairs of other peoples, with those irrevocably used to high-handed treatment of other nations and to acting in the international arena as if permitted to do whatever they please."

I think that anyone who has been following the course of international affairs knows a multitude of facts to bear out these conclusions and these assessments. It is perfectly obvious that, in attempts to secure "leadership" or, to be exact, world domination, the most aggressive elements of imperialism are seeking to upset the present world balance of forces to achieve military superiority, to undermine the positions of world socialism and to strike a blow at the gains of the national liberation movement.

However, I would not say that the world has been closer to the brink of a world-wide conflagration in the past two years. For, along with the growth of the real danger of war, there is a spreading movement among the world's peoples to bar the way to a nuclear disaster. Not even the opponents of peaceful coexistence can afford to disregard this.

We have the Soviet peace programme to counter the policy of whipping up international tensions and preparing for another war. It is our faith in the actual possibility of preventing war that is the starting point of our policy. The Soviet peace programme is a whole complex, a system of political measures designed eventually to save humanity from the threat of atomic disaster and reshape the entire system of international relations in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence, and secure a universal, lasting and fair peace on earth.

As you know, the Soviet Union has more than once called upon all the governments of the world to show wisdom and a sense of responsibility. Soviet proposals, designed to make the situation healthier in all parts of the globe, were addressed to all the nations of the world through the peace programme for the 80s advanced by the 26th congress of the CPSU. I would like, besides, to stress in particular the importance of the Soviet peace initiatives announced by L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress, in his speech at Tashkent and in his address to the 19th YCL [Young Communist League] Congress. The replies of the Soviet head of state to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions in favour of an active dialogue between the USSR and the USA should also be regarded as evidence of our country's determination to have major international problems resolved through a constructive political dialogue.

I would like to emphasize that Soviet-Indian relations, sealed by the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, exerted and continues to exert a positive impact on stabilization of the situation in Asia. They can serve as an example of a constructive approach to the solution of both regional and international problems, even in conditions of a sharp aggravation of world tensions. Undoubtedly, the joint efforts of the Soviet Union and India will continue to promote the cause of peace in Asia and in the rest of the world.

The USSR is making persistent efforts for the sake of detente in Europe as well. This persistence looks particularly natural when one recalls that Europe was the scene of two world wars in the 20th Century. World War II alone killed 20 million of my compatriots.

The USSR is already prepared to come to terms on fully ridding Europe from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical ones. But we are also ready for practical solution of this question. Striving to ease progress to agreement on the negotiations in Geneva, the USSR has decided to impose a unilateral freeze on medium-range weapons in its European part in both the quantitative and qualitative aspects, has expressed its readiness to reduce a certain number of its medium-range missiles in Europe, and has already started to cut them.

The Soviet leadership has repeatedly reaffirmed its readiness to resume talks with the U.S. on the limitation of a strategic armaments. Speaking to the 19th congress of the Komsomol a short while ago, Leonid Brezhnev set forth a clear-cut and honest programme for lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe and in Soviet-American relations.

We realistically assess the alignment and dynamics of different political forces in the world. Successes of our policy do not develop complacency in the Soviet people, while failures do not make them pessimistic. We are confident in ourselves and we believe in the triumph of reason, progress and justice. We are looking to the future with optimism, and our optimism is well-grounded.

Despite all the difficulties, despite the resistance offered by the forces of reaction, aggression and militarism, the Soviet Union will continue to advance so as to break the vicous circle of the arms race and to replace the balance of terror with the balance of interests and trust.

Question: Could you explain how the party, the state and the Soviet people tackle problems of further development?

Answer: The Soviet people are presently translating the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress into practice. It drew up an extensive programme of social and economic development of the country for the eighties.

Concern for man is the centre of this program. It provides for large-scale measures to improve the well-being of all peoples of our multi-ethnic country and all generations of Soviet people, to increase incomes and consumption, to improve working conditions and recreation facilities and further to develop housing construction public health, education and culture.

I should like to emphasize the great importance of this orientation of our plans not only for the working people but also for the development of production itself. Orientation of plans to the advancement of people's welfare makes every member of society personally interested in the successful implementation of these plans.

The Soviet economy continues to grow at a fairly rapid rate without crisis and recessions and with constant full employment of the entire able-bodied population. In 1981, for example, when the current 11th Five-Year Plan got off the ground, the national income grew by 14,000 million roubles as compared with the previous year and industrial production increased by 21,000 million roubles. The rates of their growth were about three and a half times faster than that of the population. It is faster rates of growth in production that create the necessary material basis for a steady rise in the standard of living off the Soviet people.

The elaboration at Leonid Brezhnev's initiative of the Food Programme was fresh proof of the party's and government's concern for the well being of the people. The programme was discussed at the recently ended plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU. The programme provides for the further improvement of supply of the population with the most valuable and nutrient food products and outlines radical measures further to develop agriculture, food industry and other sectors of the agro-industrial complex. These measures are not confined to production development alone. They affect and solve all the problems of the countryside. About 160,000 million roubles are to be allocated for the building of housing, schools, kindergartens, community centres and roads and carrying out other measures in the countryside.

In pursuit of the peace programme for the 80's, the Soviet state is opposing imperialist aggression, and working for peace and international security, or peaceful coexistence of nations with differing social systems. We are not alone in this battle. We have on our side the socialist community, the international working-class movement and the peoples of nonaligned nations. The largest sections of the people of all countries, of all continents are in battle for peace, and against the threat of nuclear disaster.

It is likewise opportune to note that joint action by nonaligned countries and the Soviet Union and other socialist nations concerning many acute international problems has produced tangible results and contributed towards resolving explosive situations in the recent period. The Soviet Union is working consistently and perseveringly to strengthen the socialist community, to support the developing nations and to consolidate the anti-imperialist front. This line of policy is not subject to time-serving considerations.

Our country appreciates the efforts of the developing nations in building a better way of life and getting international economic relations reshaped in accordance with fair and democratic principles. We hold their demands in the field to be legitimate, and we are against discrimination and all exploitation of developing nations by developed capitalist countries.

I can assure you that the Soviet Union will continue to strengthen friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation with the emergent nations, with those of the Nonaligned Movement, with the peoples in battle for their freedom and independence and for a new way of life.

Question: What do you thing about the prospects of strengthening peace and developing cooperation in Europe, Asia, the Indian Ocean, and particularly, in the Persian Gulf?

Answer: I would like to start with Asia. The course of developments on that continent directly concerns both the Soviet Union and India. We are interested in the promotion of goodneighborliness, equality and mutually advantageous cooperation in Asia, and in the solution of disputable questions existing among Asian nations by peaceful means, on the basis of mutual understanding and respect for each other.

To my mind, the situation in Asia remains rather complicated and contradictory. The United States is trying to draw some Asian nations into the arms race. Crisis situations persist in a number of areas. New hotbed of tensions are being added to the old ones.

The peaceloving public is bound to be concerned over the escalation of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean. The stationing of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force there, as well as the modernization of the old and the construction of new military facilities.

Our position is known. The Soviet Union is supporting the idea of making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. We are taking practical steps to find a common language with those powers on whom the solution of this problem largely depends. We are ready any time to continue the talks with the U.S. on the limitation of military activities in the Indian Ocean. These talks were suspended several years ago by the U.S. side and have not been resumed so far despite relevant agreement.

As for the Persian Gulf, the United States is trying to turn this area into a sort of preserve of collective neocolonialism, needless to say, under Washington's aegis.

It is trying to involve the Gulf nations into the new military and political structure in the Middle East, a structure which is closely tied to Israel, and which of late has been more and more actively joined by NATO, as the Sinai-based "multinational force" bears out.

The Soviet Union has advanced constructive proposals on easing tensions in the Persian Gulf. As you know, these proposals were made by Leonid Brezhnev during his visit to India, and were later confirmed by the 26th CPSU Congress. These proposals are well balanced. They take into account primarily the interests of the states of that region, but at the same time, do not ignore the interests of other countries concerned. We believe that their implementation could ensure security in the Gulf area, would promote stronger independence of the Gulf nations, and would exert a positive influence on the situation in the Indian Ocean in general.

The Soviet Union realizes that the Asian nations, as all peoples in the world, for that matter, need peace and peace alone. Therefore, our policy in Asia, as Leonid Brezhnev said this with all definiteness in Tashkent, just as on all other continents, is a policy of strengthening peace and resolutely rebuffing the foes of peace, a policy of peaceful cooperation with all those who want it, a policy of protecting the sovereign rights of all nations, big and small. It is by these principles that we were guided when we made our proposals on spreading confidence-building measures to the Far East, when we voiced our views on the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, on relations with India, Japan, China and with other countries.

We attach great importance to the task of completing intensification of the economy in the current decade, which was set by the 26th congress of the party. In our country this process is largely connected above all with the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, constant improvement of the system of management and enhancement of efficiency and organisation. It is only natural that life will constantly create ever new problems and pose to us and other countries ever new tasks and questions resulting from changing conditions of production. We shall continue effectively to deal with them bearing in mind the highest goal of our social production, which is recorded in the constitution of the USSR. This goal is to meet to the fullest extent the growing material and cultural needs of the people.

Question: Is it possible to outline the directions, forms and areas within which future cooperation between our two countries can develop on a reciprocally advantageous basis?

Answer: The Soviet Union has always striven and continues to strive for expanding fruitful and mutually beneficial economic and technical cooperation with India. This cooperation began at the critical time for India when, having gained political independence, it vigorously sought to create an independent national economy. Now our cooperation is personified in the dozens of various projects built with Soviet assistance in India, which have made a substantial contribution to the development of the Indian economy and the buildup of its public sector. "They are serving their owner -- the Indian people -- well and this sincerely gladdens the people of the USSR", noted Leonid Brezhnev at a rally of Soviet-Indian friendship in New Delhi in December 1980. Soviet people have been greatly pleased by the high assessment of cooperation between the USSR and India given by prime minister of the Republic of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi.

In present-day conditions, only correctly-planned long-term international cooperation can ensure the balanced development of all branches of the national economies of partner countries and thus yield the greatest economic effect. It is precisely such an approach that typifies Soviet-Indian economic relations, which have over the past years assumed a stable, systematic and long-term character. The prospects of Soviet-Indian cooperation are just as bright. They have been mapped out in such important joint documents as the long-term programme of economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation of March 14, 1979 and the agreement on economic and technical cooperation, which Leonid Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi signed on December 10, 1980.

These documents are designed for the current decade and are aimed at solving the most urgent problems facing the Indian economy. The Soviet Union will continue lending assistance in the construction of large projects in India, primarily in such core industries as power, coal, oil and metallurgy. Our countries' production cooperation will be further developed in machine-building, now possible thanks to the creation of modern engineering plants in India, including Soviet-aided projects. There are good prospects for such an advanced form of cooperation as building plants in India on a compensation basis for various industries, including food, medical and mining, whose products would be supplied to the USSR on a long-term basis to meet the needs of our economy.

There is no doubt that Soviet-Indian economic cooperation will not be limited to what I have mentioned and that in the process of realisation of the plans already made, new projects, forms and directions will arise. As before, Soviet-Indian cooperation will play an important role in the solution of the economic tasks facing our countries and will ever more fully supply the requirements of the two sides. The potential of this cooperation will to an ever greater extent be considered in the long-term development plans for various branches of both the Indian and Soviet economies. As you see, significant and responsible joint work is awaiting us in the near future.

RPP Account

LD031536 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] On 1 June member of the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Nikolay Tikhonov, gave an interview to the editor-in-chief of the Indian newspaper THE PATRIOT, Mr Mishra, in the Kremlin. We now offer you a summary of Nikolay Tikhonov's answers to the questions.

Mr. Mishra asked the head of the Soviet Government what the main sources of threat to world peace were and how the Soviet Union was going to remove that threat. Nikolay Tikhonov recalled the words of the head of the Soviet state Leonid Brezhnev who observed that the responsibility for the aggravation of the international situation rested on the imperialist forces, primarily certain forces in the United States, on those who view relaxation of tensions as an impediment to their aggressive schemes, to an escalation of military psychosis, to interference in the domestic affairs of other nations, on those who have developed a habit of treating other states with arrogance, of acting on the international scene as if they can do anything they please. In their striving for world domination, Nikolay Tikhonov went on to say, the more aggressive imperialist circles are trying to upset the existing correlation of forces in the world with a view to attaining military superiority, to subvert the positions of world socialism and to deal a blow on the gains of the national liberation movement; (?towards) that goal the enemies of peace, socialism and the national liberation movement stop at nothing. To counter the policy of pushing up international tensions and of war preparations, we have advanced a peace program, Nikolay Tikhonov said. It is a complex, a system of political moves designed eventually to remove the threat of an atomic catastrophe and to restructure the whole system of international relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, to ensure general, stable and just peace on earth.

Turning to the USSR's policy for the developing countries, Nikolay Tikhonov reaffirmed that the Soviet Union would continue strengthening friendship and cooperation with the newly free states, with the member-states of the Nonaligned Movement, with the nations fighting for their freedom and independence, for a new life. Mr Mishra then asked the head of the Soviet Government to share his views on the prospects of consolidating peace and developing cooperation in Asia. We would like, said Nikolay Tikhonov, relations of good-neighborliness, equality and mutually beneficial cooperation to strengthen in Asia so that all controversial issues existing among the Asian countries be resolved peacefully on the basis of mutual understanding and respect for one another. The situation on the Asian Continent as I see it remains complicated and contradictory enough, the head of the Soviet Government said. The Washington administration and the authorities of some other countries consider it suitable for themselves to maintain high tensions in Asia.

They believe that would make it easier for them to restore the imperialist and hegemonist positions in that region. The world public cannot but worry over the growing United States military presence in the Indian Ocean, the deployment there of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces, the modernization of the old and the construction of new war bases.

Our position is well-known: The Soviet Union backs the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. We are making practical moves towards finding a common language with those powers on which the solution of the problem depends in big measure and we are ready at any moment to resume the talks with the United States on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean area, the talks which were interrupted by the American side several years ago and which have not been resumed since, despite agreement on the matter.

As to the prospects of strengthening peace and developing cooperation in Asia, Nikolay Tikhonov went on to say, that goal will take a lot of time and effort to attain, it appears. The future of the Asian Continent and the true security of its nations depend essentially on how the forces of peace, democracy and social progress manage to step up their efforts, on how well-organized and united their actions are. I would like to emphasize that Soviet-Indian relations have exerted and are exerting a positive influence on the stabilization of the situation in Asia. They can serve as an example of a constructive approach to the solution of both regional and international problems, even under conditions of a sharp aggravation of tensions in the world.

Next, the editor-in-chief of the Indian PATRIOT newspaper asked Nikolay Tikhonov to dwell on how the Soviet Communist Party, government and people are resolving the problems they encounter on the way to the country's development. The Soviet people are currently working on the implementation of the decisions of the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, Nikolay Tikhonov observed, which elaborated a comprehensive program of social and economic development of the country for the eighties. The keynote of the program is the concern for the well-being of the people. The elaboration of the Food Program initiated by Leonid Brezhnev is fresh evidence of the care the party and government show for the welfare of the people. The program was recently discussed by a plenary session of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. It provides for a further improvement in supplying the people with the most healthy food and envisage measures toward a further development of the farming, food production and other related industries.

Naturally, life set new problems, tasks and questions as the conditions of the industrial development are changing continuously, the Soviet premier said. We will as before work to tackle them from the positions of the supreme goal of our public production, sealed in the constitution of the USSR -- and that goal is the fullest satisfaction of the growing material and spiritual needs of the people.

TANJUG Report

LD021410 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] New Delhi, 2 Jun (TANJUG) -- Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov, in an interview carried today by the Indian paper PATRIOT, terms as "desirable" a meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Ronald Reagan. He cautions that the USSR is against all attempts at negotiations from the "positions of force" and censures the "most aggressive elements of imperialism for attempts to gain military domination".

Prime Minister Tikhonov expresses concern at the perilous aggravation of the world situation especially in the last two years in which, as he notes, mankind has found itself on the brink of a new war. Tikhonov recalls the Soviet "unilateral freeze of medium-range missile deployment in the European part of the USSR", and reiterates the Soviet readiness to continue negotiations on the limitation of the strategic arms. Referring to the situation in Asia, Tikhonov criticizes the U.S. and "some other countries" for trying to push Asian states into the arms race (?and to) provoke tensions in the region.

KORNILOV ASSESSES FALKLAND ISLANDS CRISIS

LD031342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0445 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Talk by international affairs journalist Yuriy Kornilov in the "Topical Problems of International Life" program]

[Text] Hello, comrades. The Anglo-Argentine conflict has been going on for almost 2 months now and although the epicenter of this conflict, which has grown into a feal war, is situated in the distant South Atlantic, millions of people both in Europe and in other continents are listening with alarm to the thunder of guns and the bomb explosions shaking the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. It is now clear to all that the actions of the imperialist circles of Britain and the United States have led to the creation of yet another hot spot in the world. In our times any hotbed of tension, wherever it may arise, inevitably exerts a negative, destabilizing effect on the whole international situation.

What are the mainsprings which moved and are moving those involved in the conflict who are to blame for the bloodshed? What conclusions can be drawn from what is happening? Before answering this question, let us make a short excursion into history. Ancient history shows that as early as 1820 the young Latin American state of the united province of La Plata, today Argentina, raised its flag over the islands in question and stationed a garrison there. However, 13 years later Great Britain sent a military expedition to the islands and declared them to be its colony.

Modern history reminds us that in 1963, by decision of the UN General Assembly, the islands were included in the list of territories for decolonization. Subsequently in a special resolution, the General Assembly called upon Britain and Argentina to resolve the dispute over sovereignty by peaceful means, proceeding from the tasks of decolonization. However, the talks, which lasted for more than 17 years, ended without result because of London's opposition. It seemed that the search for a mutually acceptable solution could continue but official London started rattling its sabre more and more threateningly and in the end, having decided to achieve its aims using force, dispatched a powerful naval armada to the South Atlantic. The rest is well known -- Britain's massed attack on the islands, using aircraft, powerful naval forces, troop landings, heavy fighting.

Such are the facts connected with the emergence and development of the conflict and for every person who is familiar with these facts there naturally arises the question: How to reconcile the methods of force to which Britain, supported by the United States, is resorting, with the UN Charter, which precisely and clearly demands of all states that are members of the community to refrain from the threat of force or its use in international relations? These things really are absolutely incompatible and one of the chief aspects of the Anglo-Argentine conflict in fact is that it has shown the complete disregard of two of the biggest imperialist powers for the fundamental norms of interstate relations. Pursuing a selfish policy for strategic aims, these powers are openly staking on force, are trying to revive the gunboat policy and are striving to restore the colonial status of the islands by force of arms, throwing down a challenge to the world community which has unconditionally condemned and rejected colonialism.

Special mention must be made of the U.S. position. The conflict in the South Atlantic faced the United States with a serious dilemna: whose side to take. The side of Argentina, with which Washington is linked in the framework of the inter-American treaty, or that of Britain, one of the United States' chief and most obedient NATO partners? As is known, at the initial stage the United Sates tried to depict itself in the role of some kind of "honest broker" who, adopting a position of equal distance from the parties in conflict, is concerned only about how to help them in the search for a mutually acceptable solution. Later however, when events took a turn such that the time had come to show its stand not in words but in deeds, Washington unhesitatinly took the side of the colonial power that had acted as instigator of the bloodshed. It all proved to be chimera, a falsehood full of hypicrisy and blather: both Washington's swearing of fidelity to the principles of Inter-American solidarity, and its assurances about fidelity to the Treaty on Inter-American assistance.

What of this? Is it yet another obvious demonstration of the well-known proverb that says birds of a feather flock together? [voron voron u glaz ne vyklyuyet] Of course. But that is not all there is to the matter. By supporting the British interventionists, Washington is first and foremost pursuing its own political, military-strategic interests and aims and continuing its imperialistic line, the pivot of which consists of guaranteeing U.S. and NATO influence and presence everywhere possible.

Discussing the treacherous -- there is no other word for it -- stand regarding Latin America taken by Washington, which by openly supporting Britain has set itself in opposition to the Latin American continent, Argentina's Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez, speaking recently at a press conference in New York, especially stressed that the U.S. support has been given to Britain in the NATO framework and that official circles in London are openly thinking about establishing NATO wardship over the Malvinas (Falklands) Islands. This is in fact so. It is by no means only London, for Britain and especially the United States are striving to resolve the dispute by force in their favor by leaning actively on the NATO mechanism. It is appropos to recall that the NATO Eurogroup and then the session of the bloc's council, held in Brussels, openly came out in support of Britain and by this token in essence equated NATO policy as a whole on one hand and London's imperialist, colonizing aspirations and Washington's imperialistic plans on the other.

It is also appropriate to recall that NATO's becoming involved in the military conflict over the islands has been accompanied by a special propaganda supplement, the organizers of which are making every effort to demonstrate the purposefulness and necessity of expanding the militaristic bloc's sphere of activities. A month ago, U.S. General Rogers, commander in chief of the NATO Armed Forces in Europe, made a speech in Lisbon on NATO's tasks and stated that one of its most important tasks was to draft a program of reactions to events occurring outside the bloc's geographical framework. One can, in particular, see what the events in question are from a recent article in the New York TIMES. This paper reported a statement by Pentagon boss Weinberger in which he referred to the crisis in the South Atlantic as an example that should substantiate the thesis that the NATO member states have interests beyond the boundaries established by the North Atlantic Treaty.

U.S. President Reagan made it plain in his 28 May statement that the United States is ready to participate in so-called international forces to maintain peace in the Falklands. These forces, according to Washington's reckoning, should be formed according to the model of the ones which have replaced Israeli occupation troops in the Sinai Peninsula with U.S. ones. In the Falklands, they should replace British colonial power with U.S. administration. According to the French LE MONDE, Washington plans to get a military base on the islands from the British, in the region of San Carlos, one already being built by British sappers and which should subsequently become a U.S. outpost to implement control over the South Atlantic.

The militarist adventure which London has embarked upon is costing Britain dearly. According to incomplete information from the British press, the British Expeditionary Corps has already lost five naval vessels in the South Atlantic, among them two destroyers including the Coventry, an ultramodern ship considered to be the pride of the British fleet, and 17 fighter-bombers and military helicopters. More than 130 men have been killed or are missing, about 150 have been wounded and services for the dead are now being held in British cathedrals.

The mood is quite otherwise, and far from funeral, that reigns in the headquarters of the biggest British companies and corporations engaged in arms production, such as British Aerospace or General Electric. According to the TIMES, the military expedition in the South Atlantic has already cost Britain 1 billion pounds. Well, for the arms barons this is just profit for it means they will get big new orders. The same TIMES that reported London's vast expenditure on the military adventure wrote in a recent article about another thing and I quote in full: If Britain gains the upper hand in the confrontation, the country will experience an upsurge in militaristic attitude and the government will start increasing defense expenditures not by 3 percent yearly, as it promised NATO, but at a faster rate.

If the campaign proves a failure, then expensive technology will have to be replaced. In other words, however things turn out, it is none other than the merchants of death who will be in profit. As I have already said, it is on profit, not in the material plane but in the political and military-strategic plane, that they plan on in Washington.

It is characteristic, however, that the further the militarist adventure embarked upon by Britain and the United States develops, the more resolute and energetic protests it evokes in the world. The international public demands that an end be put to the bloodshed. The consultative conference of OAS foreign ministers has condemned the U.S. actions and has demanded an immediate end to U.S. military supplies to Britain and cancellation of the sanctions imposed, under U.S. pressure, by the countries of NATO against Argentina. The crisis over the islands is at the focus of attention of the session of the coordination bureau of the nonaligned states which opened on 2 June in Havana at the foreign minister level. The nonaligned countries have repeatedly expressed their solidarity with Argentina in connection with Britain's aggression and have exposed the imperialist plot between Washington and London.

Even in the NATO countries, and primarily in Western Europe, a certain enlightenment is gradually appearing. More and more West Europeans are beginning to understand that they have been forced to display solidarity with a dangerous colonial adventure, that they have been drawn into a war which the French LE MATIN calls useless and absurd in its 2 June issue. That is just how it is. Britain and the United States, striving to implicate the allies in the attainment of their own expansionist goals, are completely ignoring the national interests of the West European countries which are by no means interested either in creating a fresh hotbed of tension or in damaging their traditional political, trade, economic and other ties with the countries of Latin America.

It is characteristic that the bloodshed in the South Atlantic has come about as a result of the actions of precisely those imperialist states which have for many years now been especially fervently blowing up a slanderous brouhaha over fictions about a mythical Soviet threat, using these fictions as cover for the course of stepping-up tension and of a headlong arms race. The events over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands are clear evidence of where the not invented but real threat to peace, international stability and security of peoples comes from.

Those in the Soviet Union are convinced that however the positions of the sides on the essence of the conflict may differ, issues in dispute between them must be resolved by peaceful means, at the negotiating table. The most prolonged of talks are better than even a brief war, the recent TASS statement stressees. The bloodshed in the South Atlantic must be ended without delay. There must be urgent efforts, including efforts in the UN framework, to settle the Anglo-Argentine dispute by way of talks.

COSTA MENDEZ AT NONALIGNED MOVEMENT SESSION

LD041014 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Havana, 4 Jun, TASS -- With the support of the United States Britain is committing a colonialist armed aggression against the Malvinas Islands in violation of the United Nations Charter and resolutions of the Non-Aligned Movement, and to the detriment of the interests of universal peace. This was stated here on Thursday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina Nicanor Costa Mendez at a meeting of the coordination bureau of non-aligned countries.

The cause which is being defended by Argentina is a cause of the whole of Latin America, the minister said. Colonialism, he stressed, is an act of violence, a permanent aggression against the peoples and a constant struggle must be waged against it. In this connection Nicanor Costa Mendez cited the examples of Algeria, India, Cuba and Vietnam, countries which won their independence as a result of lengthy struggle. The peoples in the South of Africa are now conducting a similar struggle for their liberation against the "odious system of apartheid", the speaker went on.

COMMENTATOR ANALYZES U.S. TWO-CHINAS POLICY

OW031140 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Shakov commentary]

[Text] Listeners, two authoriative U.S. senators are currently conducting visits: Baker is visiting Beijing while Goldwater is visiting Taipei. Baker is trying to sell the Beijing leadership on the idea that Washington regards Taiwan as a part of China and Goldwater is informing the Taiwan activists that the United States will continue to promote special relations with Taiwan. Our station commentator Shakov has the following to say about the remarks made by the U.S. senators:

At first glance, things may seem rather unusual. One trusted follower of the boss at the White House affirms that Taiwan belongs to China while another trusted follower reiterates with confidence that a two-Chinas policy is possible. There may seem to be contradictions in this, but it is merely a result of the first impression. In fact, the United States has never given up its two-Chinas policy but attempts to further undermine the national interests of China with such a stand.

It was exactly for this purpose that U.S. Vice President Bush paid a visit to China not long ago, and it is also for this purpose that Baker is visiting Beijing. People are led to think that Bush must have achieved certain results in his visit to China. In a word, the Beijing leadership has confirmed that the talks with Bush have strengthened the mutual understanding between the two sides. As for Baker, the U.S. press has affirmed that he will enhance the positive results achieved by Bush.

(?Meanwhile), Goldwater told the so-called President Chiang Ching-kuo of Taiwan that Washington will never go against its promises to Taiwan at any time or under any circumstances. Thus, it can be seen that Goldwater made this statement because some overall mutual understanding has been reached between the leaders in Washington and Beijing that the United States may continue its supply of weapons to Taiwan.

It is no wonder that Under Secretary of State Stoessel stated in Washington that temporary differences on the issue concerning world strategy between the two countries will never hamper this parallel action. In other words, this confirms that the Beijing leadership has adopted a new capitulationist stand on the Taiwan issue, which is of vital interest to the Chinese people. Stoessel has explained in detail what efforts the Beijing leadership has to make in order to fulfill its worldwide tasks. According to Stoessel, the area of maneuver for the Beijing leadership includes Afghanistan, Southeast Asia and other regions to resist Soviet expansion. In other words, it indicates that the Beijing leadership is asked to strengthen its pro-imperialist but anti-Soviet activities.

Washington attempts to comfort Taiwan by sending Goldwater and a large supply of weapons. As for Beijing, Washington has dispatched Bush and Baker to carry on canvassing. It can be expected that the U.S. ruling clique will adopt the measure of giving small favors to its own petty partner in Beijing by supplying a small amount of weapons, but it will demand that this favor be received with an obedient attitude. The task assigned to Baker is to find out to what degree the Beijing leadership will display its obedience.

REPORTAGE ON ZHAO ZIYANG TALKS IN JAPAN

Glebov Commentary

OW031126 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] Listeners, in his talks with Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang touched on the question of Sino-Soviet relations. In connection with the Soviet peace overture on restoring good-neighborly relations with China, Zhao Ziyang said that the Soviet peace offensive reflects Soviet economic instability and is aimed at sowing discord between the United States and its allies. Our observer, Glebov, has the following comment on these remarks.

According to the argument presented by the Chinese premier, the so-called economic instability has forced the Soviet Union to seek a settlement in its relations with China. This is truly a strange argument. We would like to ask the Chinese premier and his colleagues in Beijing: Where is Soviet economy unstable? Is the Soviet Union being threatened with serious unemployment problems as in the case of the United States and China? Everyone knows that there is no such problem in the Soviet Union. For the last half a century, every Soviet citizen capable of work has been able to get a job. The Soviet economy is growing at a stable rate every year. The continuous improvement of the Soviet people's living standards also testifies to the fact that there is nothing unstable about the Soviet economy.

The question here is not the argument presented by Beijing about the Soviet economic instability, which is not true, to say it politely. The question is the Chinese attempt to use such fabrications to vilify the Soviet policy toward China, which has revealed the true features of the Chinese leaders. It shows that they are sparing no efforts to shirk their full responsibility for the strained relations between China and the Soviet Union.

Zhao Ziyang's statement in Tokyo also reveals the Chinese leaders' attempt to confuse right and wrong. What we are referring to here is Zhao Ziyang's absurd argument that the Soviet call for improving the Sino-Soviet relations is aimed at sowing discord between the United States and its allies. His statement unmistakenly recognizes that he considers China as within the ranks of the U.S. allies.

The Chinese leaders have long served as lackeys of the U.S. imperialists safeguarding their class interest on the international stage. All signs indicate that the Chinese leaders are extremely fearful of the consequences resulting from the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries' reservations about China's allegiance. In other words, they are fearful that Zhongnanhai might no longer receive favors from them, which are badly needed by the Chinese leaders in their pursuit of the antipeople militarization policy.

My own view is that Zhao Ziyang's argument about the Soviet attempt to sow discord between the United States and China should be analyzed from this angle. His statement may be regarded as his pledge to the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries that as a U.S. ally, China will watch for and safeguard the imperialist interest. [words indistinct]. Zhao Ziyang made a guarantee to Beijing's imperialist protectors that he and other Chinese leaders would continue to serve the imperialists.

Zhao Ziyang, Suzuki Talks

LD032206 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Jun, TASS -- The premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Zhao Ziyang, had two-day negotiations with the prime minister of Japan, Zenko Suzuki, in the course of his official visit to Japan.

Apart from bilateral links, the sides discussed, judging by press reports, their relations with the Soviet Union and the United States, the Chinese "open-door" policy and some other problems.

The Chinese premier, as is asserted by the Japanese press, took at the negotiations a tough anti-Soviet stand; he declared that "no changes took place in a situation which demands from us cohesion and confrontation" with the Soviet Union.

The premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China sought to assure in every way the head of the Japanese Government that the Japanese-Chinese cooperation was "firm" and held good prospects. He emphasized that China had no intention whatsoever to change the "open-door" policy which means active attraction of foreign capital to Chinese economy.

At the negotiations the Chinese leader again made attacks on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and tried to impose upon the Japanese side the known Peking line of gross interference into Kampuchea's internal affairs.

COMMENTARY ON LOAN SCANDAL IN S. KOREA

SK290036 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 26 May 82

[Commentary by Moscow Radio commentator Mikhaylov "Injustice and Corruption Are Prevalent in South Korea"]

[Text] The practice of injustice and corruption still remains one of the serious social evils of the Seoul regime. Many foreign reports say that its acts of injustice and corruption are drastically increasing. The reporter of the French paper LF MONDE, (Lomere Kier) who visited Seoul reports as follows: In South Korea, anything can be obtained with money and nothing can be done without offering bribes and illegal deals. There is no government office or agency, including the courts, police, military and prosecutors office, where bribery is not prevalent.

Those who illegally make money are even boastful of their wealth. The gulf between the rich and the poor is being widened with each passing day. Many facts, including the recent scandal in financial circles, serve as clear evidence of this.

Two companies, Kongyong Construction and Ilsin Steel, which had illegal loans through the arrangement of persons of influence, went bankrupt. The men of power were either Chon Tu-hwan's relatives or staff members.

Arrested with other criminals were former Chief of the Military Police Bureau Yi Kyu-kwang and former Deputy Director of the Intelligence Bureau Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha. It has been learned that they organized, together with their accomplices, a financial syndicate and loaned out money at a high rate of 20 percent, to South Korean firms, which fell on hard times. Thus, they made money.

Chon Tu-hwan, the leader of the Seoul regime, handed down a directive that the losses which they caused, amounting to some $3 million be compensated for with national funds. The money market in Seoul suffered a very serious crisis.

With such a scandal, Chon Tu-hwan was forced to reshuffle half of the South Korean Cabinet and to dismiss Kwon Chong-tal, a leader of the Democratic Justice Party. Chon Tu-hwan, usurping power by cruelly suppressing the Kwangju uprising, began to replace persons close to his wife. The Seoul regime is desperately trying to fabricate a plot showing democratic reform of the nation.

It is not accidental that Chon Tu-hwan propagandized the elimination of the practices of injustice and corruption by waging a movement for purification of the South Korean society. This is one of the South Korean regime's stereotyped measures to wheedle the people to convince them of its resolve to eradicate bribery, theft and fraud.

However, as exposed by the loan scandal in financial circles, this is nothing but a formality, and the true nature as an antipopular regime still remains unchanged.

HUN SEN DEPARTS MOSCOW FOR KAMPUCHEA 3 JUN

LD032102 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun, TASS -- Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, left for home today. He had a rest in the USSR at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

SRV LABOR MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON WORKERS IN USSR

OW030607 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 31 May 82

[Interview given by Vietnamese Labor Minister Dao Thien Thi to station correspondent in Hanoi; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] One year has elapsed since the signing of the agreement and protocol on labor cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. The implementation of this labor cooperation over the past year has brought about positive results full of promises and great significance for socialist construction in our SRV. From the beginning, Soviet assistance for and cooperation with Vietnam have resulted in great efficiency, thus contributing to the victories of the Vietnamese revolution for national defense and socialist construction on our land.

For our national defense and socialist construction, the Soviet Union has helped us train scientific, technical and managerial cadres at college undergraduate and graduate levels and specialized workers of many essential economic and technical sectors.

In many forms and measures, the Soviet Union has sent tens of thousands of experts to help Vietnam build economic, cultural, scientific and technical installations and help it train Vietnamese cadres and workers on the spot. The Soviet Union has also agreed to train hundreds of thousands of students, on-the-job trainees, research students and technical workers in colleges, institutes, academies and vocational schools in the USSR. These persons and those trained in other fraternal socialist countries and at home are becoming core forces in enterprises, agencies, research instituties, colleges and specialized schools in Vietnam. They are assuming important tasks of Vietnam's national economy, ensuring the implementation of the revolutionary line and tasks mapped out by the Communist Party of Vietnam, developing the scientific-technical revolution in building and managing the national economy, gradually moving from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production.

In the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Vietnam, over the past year comprehensive cooperation in a new form between the Soviet Union and Vietnam has been expanded, that of bilateral labor cooperation. Through this form, the Soviet Union agrees to help Vietnam in training workers and improving their professional skills in Soviet enterprises, in different sectors, in accordance with the SRV's essential requirements, especially the requirements in the coming years when we enter the period of intensified socialist industrialization, intensified building of the material-technical base of socialism, and development of many necessary economic and technical sectors of vietnam's national economy. The form of training and improving skills lies in studying while working, improving skill in productive labor through supervision for a period of from 5 to 6 years in the Soviet Union.

The Vietnamese workers who work in Soviet enterprises are assured of having their professional skill and knowledge level raised and their industrial workstyle improved. They are being trained in the quality and ethics of the working class, gradually maturing and becoming skilled workers and an awakened and trained labor force of the Vietnamese working class.

The Vietnamese workers who work and study in the Soviet Union do so for patriotic reasons. They are striving to become skilled workers in order to return to build their land. At the same time, in their productive labor, they are also contributing to the building of advanced socialism in the Soviet Union, combining ardent patriotism with genuine internationalism.

The Soviet Government has reserved special care for Vietnamese workers. It treats them in the same manner as it does Soviet workers. The Vietnamese workers enjoy the same rights as Soviet workers with regard to wages, social welfare and insurance and other benefits. The Soviet agencies and enterprises which employ Vietnamese workers care for them, ensure their material, cultural and spiritual life, ensure housing, warm clothes and other necessities for them, and respond to their feelings so that they can work, study and live as comfortably as if they were in their own homes in Vietnam. This method of labor cooperation ensures the training of many skilled workers for Vietnam while raising the quality of their training through a long period of teaching through actual work and through an expansion of the subjects of their training in accordance with the requirements of socialist construction in Vietnam.

During its first year of implementation, thanks to the common efforts made by the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the agreement signed between the two governments was satisfactorily carried out, fulfilling the 1981 plan with regard to the number of workers, trade structure, quality, norm, time period and so forth. Thousands of Vietnamese workers of both sexes, skilled as well as unskilled, are studying and working in dozens of sectors in Soviet enterprises in areas with a suitable climate. After a period of stabilizing their life, they have begun to raise their skill in productive labor. After a relatively short period of time, many have become used to the conditions of life and work in the Soviet Union. They have rapidly learned Russian and rapidly grasped labor rules and skills. Many among them have attained the norms of their enterprises and have shown their effectiveness in production and earned the Soviet cadres' and people's confidence. Everywhere, in engineering and construction enterprises, in coal, chemical and light industry enterprises, in the textile industry in Astrakhan, Volgograd, Donetsk, Kemerovo, Rostov, Krasnoda and so forth, the Vietnamese workers are warmly received and solicitously cared for. From the leading cadres of different ministries and sectors to those in charge of enterprises, the administration and party organization leaders in different regions, trade unions, youth unions, women's organizations, and so forth, the majority of Soviet workers consider Vietnamese workers who go to work and study in the Soviet Union as their own brothers and sisters. They have given them warm care and created all favorable conditions for the Vietnamese in their work and study. The first promising and positive results have affirmed that the policy of labor cooperation is a correct one that has great significance for socialist construction in our country.

USSR-SRV CONSULTATIVE MEETING ON DISARMAMENT

OW031120 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] A Soviet-Vietnamese consultative meeting has been held at the Soviet Foreign Ministry on issues relating to the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and a number of other issues of mutual concern.

Attending the meeting on the Vietnamese side were Comrade Vo Dong Giang, deputy foreign minister; Comrade Vo Anh Tuan, ambassador extraordinary; and Comrade Pham Ngac, acting chief of a department of the SRV Foreign Ministry. On the Soviet side were Comrades Petrovskiy; Bogomolov, chief of a department of the USSR Foreign Ministry; Rogachev, chief of a department of the USSR Foreign Ministry. Other high-ranking cadres of the foreign ministries of the two countries were also present.

Comrade Korniyenko, first deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, received and had a cordial conversation in comradely spirit with Comrade Vo Dong Giang.

HUSAK DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ULYANOVSK

Kuznetsov at Airport

LD031526 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The Czechoslovak party and government delegation led by Gustav Husak arrived in Ulyanovsk from Moscow today. The delegation was met at Ulyanovsk airport by Kuznetsov, first secretary of the CPSU obkom; Bolshov, chairman of the oblast ispolkom, and other town and oblast leaders. The guests from fraternal Czechoslovakia were warmly greeted by representatives of the working people. Gustav Husak and the members of the delegation laid flowers on the Lenin monument. A meeting between the delegation and party and Soviet leaders took place in the CPSU obkom.

Husak Remarks

LD032000 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Ulyanovsk 3 Jun, TASS -- General secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak today spoke here at a meeting of Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship. He is staying in the Soviet Union at the head of a party and government delegation of his country. The delegation arrived in the USSR for an official friendly visit.

The struggle for peace, for the prevention of the threat of world nuclear war is extremely vital for mankind now, Gustav Husak said. It is the historic merit above all of the Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community that the European peoples have been living in conditions of peace for the fourth decade now.

It is necessary now to strengthen still more the struggle against intrigues of the most aggressive imperialist forces, above all of the USA, that are seeking to aggravate international tension, to spiral the arms race, that plan the producting and deployment of new weapons of mass annihilation, Gustav Husak said.

DEMICHEV IN PRAGUE FOR CULTURE CONFERENCE

LD020530 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Jun 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A conference of ministers of culture of the socialist countries devoted to problems of cooperation and coordinating activity in the international arena opened in Prague. The Soviet delegation is headed by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture.

ANTONOV CONFERS WITH CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER

PM011633 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 82 p 5

[TASS reports under general heading: "Meetings, Conversations"]

[Text] On 26 May A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received L. Gerle, CSSR deputy premier, and had a friendly conversation with him on questions of the development of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in the sphere of machine building.

REPORT ON POLISH COAL PRODUCTION, U.S. ACTIONS

LD031316 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Viktor Oleynevich dispatch from Warsaw]

[Text] Polish miners produced in the first 5 months some 79 million tons of coal, more than they did in the same period last year. The growth of production makes it possible not only to satisfy domestic needs but increase coal exports.

Poland is gradually regaining its positions on the world market in spite of the United States attempts to oust it. Polish television has shown a film exposing the methods the American administration is using to please its own coal concerns and it has been their long-time dream to get rid of the dangerous rival and take its place in West Europe.

At one of their recent sessions Polish MP's recalled that last year, too, the United States resorted to dumping prices to damage Poland's economy. South Africa and Australia followed example. As TRYBUNA LUDU notes, it was not by chance that in the hard period of the past 2 years the notorious Free Europe Radio station chose Polish miners as the main object of its programs. It addressed provocative calls and instructions to them. The station, which is in the pay of the United States, urged Polish miners to guard their honor by refusing to work on Saturdays and by resisting coal exports.

Polish coal exports to the West dropped from 26.7 million tons in 1979 down to 7.9 million tons in 1981, which was less than the amount it exported prior to World War II. Poland began to lose its position to the joy of United States concerns, which at one took advantage of the situation. It's the United States concerns, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses, that shamelessly made fortunes at Poland's expense.

The Reagan administration is preparing grounds for a broader coal expansion in West Europe. For this purpose a special American trade mission visited a number of West European capitals. Meanwhile, United States officials continue to assure the Polish people that they sincerely wish to protect its interests. Yet, as Polish papers note, there is nothing behind this demagogy but shrewd and calculated designs.

PRAVDA REPORTS TITO BIRTHDAY CEREMONY

PM011611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Ceremony"]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 May -- A ceremony to mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of Josip Broz Tito, that outstanding leader of the peoples of Yugoslavia and eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement, was held here today.

D. Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidency, who delivered the report, emphasized J. Broz Tito's services in strengthening the ranks of the LCY, leading the Yugoslav peoples' struggle against the fascist invaders, achieving the victory of the socialist revolution and building the SFRY. The report noted his vigorous activity as a champion of peace and a fighter against imperialism and colonialism, and his contribution to the consolidation of the Nonaligned Movement.

SFRY'S STAMBOLIC CABLES THANKS TO BREZHNEV

LD032316 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1900 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has received a telegram from Comrade Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

The telegram says: I sincerely thank you for the congratulations and best wishes you sent me on the occasion of my appointment as president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia. It is my conviction that the friendly relations, permeated by mutual respect, and all-round Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation, will continue to develop successfully to the good of our nations and in the interests of peace, socialism, cooperation on an equal basis and peace in general.

REAGAN, MITTERRAND MEET IN PARIS 3 JUN

LD030510 Moscow TASS in English 0455 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 3 Jun, TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has arrived here for a visit. Today he will have talks with President Francois Mitterrand of France. Starting from June 4, Ronald Reagan will attend a summit meeting of seven major industrialised capitalist countries in Versailles, France.

GAN COMMENTARY ON REAGAN'S EUROPEAN TOUR

LD032324 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Commentary by Anatoliy Gan]

[Text] About a year ago, THE OBSERVER of London said that the United States' President was viewed by the West Europeans as the main threat to peace. But yesterday THE TIMES insisted on giving the United States' President a warmer reception than 1 year ago. At the time the West European allies feared lest they were demanded to line up for a global standoff with the Soviet Union. This could have endangered European security. But the question is: Has the danger been removed? At the coming summit meeting in Bonn, would the United States' President be demanding that the European allies should rally closer their ranks for a global confrontation with the Soviet Union? The British peace supporters harbor no illusions whatsoever on this score. They expect to hold a grandiose manifestation next Sunday. It will be another action for peace against the race in nuclear arms and against making the British Isles a high launching pad for American cruise missiles.

No illusions are harbored either in Bonn, Paris, Rome or West Berlin where the United States' President will also make an appearance. No illusions, because as THE OBSERVER said almost a year ago, Ronald Reagan's administration is seen by the West Europeans as the chief menace to peace.

If we put aside the so-called business aspects of the visit and if we try to forget that the United States' President hopes to persuade the West European allies to escalate the trade war against the Soviet Union and heighten the face-off with it, we will agree that President Reagan is on a purely propaganda trip. The Washington POST makes a rough statement which it knows cannot but appeal to the Americans. The paper says the trip to West Europe will help the President to bury his notoriety as a gun-toting cowboy with a deaf ear to foreign policy demands. Judging by how Ronald Reagan prepared for the European tour and what he had to say about the need for making the world a safer place to live in, the White House has mounted a peace offensive of sorts, an offensive to defuse the antiwar movement not only in Europe but also in the United States.

Two in three in the United States, according to the opinion polls, are demanding that both superpowers should freeze their nuclear arms and stop the extremely dangerous arms race.

It was under the pressure of this energetic movement that President Reagan took a step which has been assessed in Moscow as a step in the right direction when he agreed to negotiate strategic arms reduction with the Soviet Union. Now it is logical to expect such an agreement to be backed with candid and sincere conduct and with due regard for the interests of both sides and for the principle of parity and equal security. But unfortunately, as the Washington administration has sat down at the negotiating table, it intends to continue to act on its program for stepping up the weapons of mass annihilation. What is more, the Reagan administration has produced a so-called comprehensive military directive that will determine the United States' policy for at least 5 years to come. Mind you, the authors of the directive believe that a nuclear war is a necessity and the United States can get the upper hand.

Now, may I draw your attention to one fact: People everywhere, even in the United States, are stopping to think how the directive can jibe with the words of President Reagan on Memorial Day. The President said that by displaying good intent and purposefulness, the two sides -- the United States and the Soviet Union -- must press to make the world a safer place to live. There have been reports that President Reagan's peace-making utterances, if they are going to be peace-making at all, will be broadcast in France, Britain, Federal Germany and Italy. This time, the United States President's peace offensive is meant to take some edge off the antiwar movement. It has yet to be seen what will become of it. Britain and other West European nations still remember the statements of high ranking American leaders about a so-called limited nuclear war in Europe, and they remember perfectly well the so-called demonstrative atomic explosions and the notorious: There are more important things than peace. All this is by no means irresponsible propaganda. It is the policy, the dangerous policy pursued by the United States with the full backing and full approval of an old and true ally, namely Britain.

REPORTAGE ON UPCOMING VERSAILLES SUMMIT

Grigoryev Comment

LD040734 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 June, TASS -- A regular meeting of the leaders of the biggest Western countries -- the United States, France, the FRG, Britain, Italy, Canada and Japan -- is taking place in the former residence of the French kings from June 4th to 6th. The newspaper's [PRAVDA] commentator Yevgeniy Grigoryev says in this context that the first meeting of this kind was held in 1975 in Rambouillet near Paris. The present meeting is the eighth. Returning to French soil it also returns to the vicious circle of problems the governments of the Western countries are hopelessly trying to solve. Seven years ago a declaration adopted in Rambouillet solemnly proclaimed the determination to eliminate the high level of unemployment and continuing inflation. However, the commentator emphasizes, the sinister shadow of the really gigantic army of "redundant people" will now hang over Versailles. According to official figures the United States has 10.3 million jobless and their total in the "big seven" is over 21 million.

The commentary draws attention to the fact that the "big seven" are meeting in a period when the danger of war causes anxiety in the world. It is created by the United States and NATO course. Washington is unfolding an unrestrained arms race, is striving hard for military superiority and is prepared to put at stake the destinies of Europe and the whole world. London unleashed and wages war in the South Atlantic. "The philosophy of confrontation" is openly proclaimed in concepts which Washington would like to make the pivot in the conference which is beginning.

Contrary to the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act the United States is pressing for restrictions and undermining of the commercial and economic contacts of its partners with the socialist countries and for subordination of these relations to the global anti-Soviet strategy of the United States. All this is only fraught with additional complications of the international situation. "It is clear that a conference of the leaders of the seven biggest Western states in itself is a significant event. Its approach to East-West problems may make an impact on the destiny of detente in Europe, on the interests of universal peace. The next few days will show whether the Western leaders display the necessary restraint and responsibility in this connection."

U.S. Stance Previewed

LD031226 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 3 Jun 82

["Facing Brute U.S. Pressure" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun, TASS -- Strict security measures have been ordered in Versailles, France, the venue of a summit meeting of seven major industrialised capitalist nations due on June 4-6.

However, a tight cordon of police and troops will hardly shield the summiteers from the pressure of grave economic problems which plague the capitalist world. "Pathetic" -- this is how the French QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS describes the economic situation. And no wonder: a steep recession, runaway inflation, unemployment, monetary instability and stagnation in trade.

The United States does not bother to conceal its intention to seek at the upcoming summit meeting a cure for its economic ailments at the expense of U.S. partners. Under the cover of peace-making rhetoric, Washington will try to impose a policy of international confrontation on other summiteers, hoping that it may further weaken principal U.S. competitors. Turning ordinary commercial operations into instruments of political pressure and blackmail, the Reagan administration demands that its allies curtail economic ties with socialist countries. In doing so the United States disregards the fact that in conditions of a serious economic crisis such an adventurist policy may cause grave damage to them.

Washington would like to undermine -- if not directly then by limiting West European credits to socialist states -- the "gas-pipes" deal and the financial foundation of trade with the East. The United States is clearly concerned over quite realistic prospects of Western Europe receiving natural gas from the Soviet Union, for this may weaken Western Europe's dependence on U.S.-controlled energy suppliers, and mean that Washington will no longer be able to get billions of dollars from it annually by manipulating the dollar exchange rates and oil prices.

It should be stressed that the attempts of the United States and some of its partners to assume the right to impose embargoes, clamp boycotts and introduce sanctions lead to arbitrary rule and chaos in international economic relations. And all these measures may one day be directed against any state which is evidenced by the British-Argentine crisis.

The United States is trying to sweeten the bitter pill, by promising certain vaguely-defined concessions in monetary matters. At the same time the Reagan administration flatly refuses to meet the demands of its allies for stabilized dollar exchange rates and for slashing exorbitant bank interest rates which are the main obstacles holding back world economic recovery.

U.S. representatives maintain that they are unable to influence high interest rates. But it is commonly known that high lending rates in the United States are a companion of Reaganomics and a rapid growth of budget deficits as a result of exhorbitant military spending. Washington "plans" a deficit of 100 billion dollars in the current fiscal year. And the matter at hand is not Washington's inability, it is rather its unwillingness to renounce a deliberate policy of slowing down economic growth and exacerbating monetary and financial problems of its rivals.

Every indication is that in Versailles the United States will bring pressure on its partners, under the cover of sweet talk about "free trade" to make them throw their doors even wider for U.S. goods and capital. At the same time the United States is raising customs and other barriers blocking away foreign goods from its own market.

There is little doubt that differences between the United States and its partners will make themselves felt in Versailles. But Washington, using old tactics of arms-twisting, blackmail and threats, will try to prevail over its obstinate, but insufficienty staunch, allies-rivals, the way it has done at previous summit meetings.

Sanctions Hurt W. Europe

LD031204 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Before leaving for Europe President Reagan of the United States has told West European correspondents that he intends to try to convince the leaders of the West European states to toughen their restrictions on economic relations with the Soviet Union. Radio Moscow commentator Mikhail Glebov writes the following on this subject:

In the same interview, President Reagan declared that he does not call for the introduction of a so-called economic quarantine against the Soviet Union. But does the whole system of sanctions that Washington would like to foist on its allies resemble the cold war age, which in the long run was a cordon which the West in the past wanted throw up around the Soviet Union. [as heard] The President is contradicting himself and this is characteristic of him. And with this it is not only a question of sanctions but it concerns other statements of his, including those dealing with curbing the arms race.

On the one hand, the frank American attacks against the easing of international tension have already led to a worsening of the relations between the United States and Western Europe. This is why Washington is trying to convince the alarmed West European leaders that it is capable of thinking in a modern way and not to borrow formulas of the cold war. In a bid to recover the confidence it has lost, Washington is now avoiding formulating its objectives frankly. But on the other hand the White House is continuing to oppress its allies and make them harden their stand in regard to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

From the political point of view one here can see at least two objectives. First, the United States hopes at the expense of the West European countries to make its attempts to pressurize the socialist countries in the way of sanctions more effective, for it is precisely Western Euorpe which is the main partner of the East in its trade with the West. Secondly, Washington strives to cash in on the idea of sanctions in order to, so to speak, stage an examplary crushing of the revolt in the camp of its allies. To foist on them its policy, to bend their will, to force them to reject a dialogue with the East by public (?gestures); this roughly is how one can describe the trend of the actions by the Americnas. And the final objective is to restore the American influence in the Western world.

No matter what moderate expressions President Reagan uses, they conceal these two aims which run counter to the spirit of the times. And the political motives are supplemented by economic motives. As many observers note, of no little importance is the motive of the American actions to try to weaken their Western rivals, to deprive them of the benefits of their trade with the East. Graphic evidence of this is the American opposition to the contract on Soviet gas deliveries from Siberia to Western Europe, over which Washington is now engaged in a propaganda campaign.

Several years ago, when Washington introduced an embargo on business with the Soviet Union, in particular on grain deliveries, American newspapers wrote that the President aimed at the Russians but he hit the American farmers. The Soviet Union did not suffer from these sanctions. The question arises: Who would the American President hit now? But he is obviously aiming at the relaxation of tensions.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON SPAIN'S ACCESSION TO NATO

LD021334 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun, TASS -- "A Slippery and Dangerous Road" is the headline under which today's PRAVDA carries an editorial concerning Spain's accession to NATO. Follows full text of the editorial.

It has been announced that Spanish representatives have delivered in Washington an official document on Spain's accession to the North Atlantic Pact, thereby finalising the formalities connected with accession to that aggressive bloc. It is planned to mark this event with pomp at the NATO summit meeting due in Bonn in several days' time. But is there any reason for fanfare? PRAVDA writes.

The entire post-war history convincingly demonstrated: Only those who would like again to deepen divisions between Europe's East and West, to sharpen military confrontation there and to step up the arms race can laud the expansion of NATO whose militarist orientation is well known.

It is precisely such line and such motives that have pervaded the activities of the military bloc of NATO ever since its inception. It is because of NATO that Europe had to live through the ill-famed period of the cold war when an atmosphere of intimidation, alienation and mutual mistrust was being worked up.

There would be no harm in recalling all this in the present-day situation, too. NATO and the United States of America which is predominant there are today making a good deal of effort to lead European countries away from the road of peace and equal cooperation, good-neighborliness and detente. Is not it evidenced -- by if only one but rather eloquent example -- by NATO's decision to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries? What are the commitments stipulated by the Helsinki Conference's Final Act bearing the signatures of both Spain and those who have long been busy drawing it into NATO, the USA, in the first place? To build confidence between the states participating in the conference and thereby to promote stronger stability and security in Europe. To lessen military confrontation and promote disarmament. Attaching Spain to NATO directly contradicts these goals and these commitments.

Precisely in the period when a new NATO member, Spain, was being recruited, the U.N. General Assembly passed a resolution calling for disbanding the existing military alliances and, as the first step, for refraining from actions leading to their expansion, PRAVDA writes. Spain's entry into NATO is an overt disregard for an overwhelming majority of the U.N. member nations. What is the real worth of the declaration of NATO's peace-making intentions in the context of all this?

Judging by everything, those who are shaping the policies of the bloc are interested in something different: in whipping up military preparations, in building up armaments and in increasing confrontation. This is a line towards attempting to break the military equilibrium which has taken shape between the Soviet Union and the United States, between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO as a whole. Hopeless attempts but no less dangerous because of that.

The endeavours to add to the already existing aggregate potential of NATO the military and strategic possibilities of Spain which is situated at the junction of Europe and Africa, at the cross-roads of busy sea lanes are another manifestation of the line towards achieving unilateral military advantages, PRAVDA's editorial says. Pretentious but groundless and prospectless ambitions are a slippery and dangerous road. This is far from the genuine interests of peace and security in Europe and from the need to establish a climate of trust and cooperation in our continent and to bring the course of events back into the channel of detente.

Well, and what about Spain itself? What does it gain from joining NATO? Judging by Spanish press reports, many in the Iberian Peninsula are asking this question, and answers being given to it are far from being identical. While the pro-Atlantic circles hurry to place the Spanish people before an accomplished fact, there are also other voices which qualify the country's entry into NATO as a historic error.

After the known internal changes, possibilities to pursue an independent foreign policy oriented towards strengthening peace were opening up before Spain, which would really enhance its international prestige, PRVDA goes on. At present such possibilities are being undercut. It is well known what NATO's bloc discipline means. It has more than once manifested itself in practice to the detriment of the independence and national interests of states which are there on secondary roles.

In the comparatively recent past, say, Spain freed itself from American nuclear weapons in its territory. There is talk in Madrid about an intention to keep the country's non-nuclear status. But does this coincide with U.S. plans and if not whose viewpoint will prevail? Eugene Rostow, representative of the U.S. administration, has stated that all NATO countries should be prepared to deploy in their territories any types of weapons necessary for the alliance, including nuclear ones. Some Western political analysts make it clear that the USA was busy drawing Spain into NATO not for the sake of heeding its opinion much now when the thing has been done, so to say. [snetence as received]

By joining NATO, Spain also falls into the sphere of operation of the doctrines adopted there, the newspaper writes. Now, by the logic of things, the notorious doctrine of a "limited nuclear war" in Europe can be spread to Spain as well. Is it all the same for the Spanish people?

Spain is joining NATO in a complicated international situation, which exacerbates the serious negative consequences of this move. These are far-reaching and not entirely foreseeable consequences, including for Spain itself.

Or take such aspects as the existence in the world of unsettled seats of conflicts to which new ones are now being added, since certain forces have not lost inclination to sabre-rattling, to interfering in other people's affairs and to provoking tension. There are no guarantees that Spain will not be urged to participate in various kinds of ventures every time when this is needed to the powers dominating in NATO.

The developments in the South Atlantic provide a fresh example, the article says. NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns recently stated with soldierly straight-forwardness that the North Atlantic bloc regards the use of military bases of one of NATO members -- Portugal -- by Britain in its combat operations against Argentina as a quite natural thing. But do they in Madrid come to think over the fact what a situation Spain could find itself in the context of the demands placed upon members in NATO? The development of relations with Latin American, Middle-East and African countries is declared one of priorities in Spanish foreign policy. Will the states of those regions view Spain in the same way as they did prior to its accession to NATO?

There are all indications that Spain is making a step which may entail substantial losses in many a sphere of its international activities, including bilateral relations. Those who have drawn Spain into NATO and entangled it in the aggressive bloc's commitments will not get any political indulgence, the editorial says.

Spain's accession to NATO, of course, is not its business alone, nor is it the business of the United States alone which acts as one of the main pushers for the expansion of the North Atlantic bloc and the activisation of its military preparations. This issue affects broad interests of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and outside it. And the Soviet Union cannot be indifferent to that.

The Soviet Union has openly expressed its principled attitude to the matter in a memorandum to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Spain as far back as last September when plans for Spain's accession to NATO began taking assuming practical outlines. This stand remains fully in effect. The entire responsibility rests with those who have carried out the action which is at variance with the interests of European and international peace, PRAVDA writes.

NATO AIR FORCE MANEUVERS IN EUROPE REPORTED

LD032346 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1601 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 3 Jun (TASS) -- The biggest NATO air force maneuvers in recent years are being held in the air space of central Europe, under the code name Central Enterprise. Approximately 1,000 aircraft from the air forces of the FRG, Belgium, the Netherlands, Canada and the United States are taking part. Aircraft equipped with the AWACS system are taking part in exercises for the first time. This system is designed to collect espionage information from the territory of the socialist countries. One of the bases for these aircraft is located at Geilenkirchen in the FRG.

GREECE PROTESTS TURKEY'S NATO VIOLATIONS

LD021748 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Athens, 2 Jun, TASS -- Greece has sharply protested to the NATO leadership about Turkey's repeated and rude violations of its air space over the Aegan Sea.

It is noted in official circles in the Greek capital that the Greek permanent representative at the NATO Council had submitted his government's protest to the military planning committee of NATO stressing that such steps by Turkey were evidence of its striving to create an atmosphere of tension in the Aegean Sea.

A protest was also stated to Turkey.

In connection with the uncreasing violations by Turkish planes of Greek air space Prime Minister Papandreou stated that Greece would no longer take part in military exercises of the North Atlantic bloc if Turkey continued its provocations.

Greece, for instance, has refused to take part in the current NATO naval exercises in the Mediterranean code-named Deterrent Force-82.

FRG DEMONSTRATION TO OPPOSE U.S. STRATEGY IN BONN

LD290435 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 28 May 82

[By Viktor Glazunov, Moscow radio correspondent in the FRG]

[Text] In West Germany these days, much is said and written about the peace manifestation which will be held in Bonn on 10 June. It will be time for the NATO summit conference to take place in Bonn as well.

President Reagan is expected to arrive in Bonn with a program of further building up the military potential of NATO. He will also seek to tie the NATO partners even tighter with the plan of deploying new medium-range nuclear missiles. And first of all they will be stationed in the FRG, which is to be America's chief nuclear missile bridgehead in the so-called limited nuclear war in Europe.

The manifestation in Bonn on 10 June will be the people's answer to the plans of the American strategists. More than 1600 different organizations and initiating groups have already expressed support for the manifestation. The demand is heard louder and louder to cancel the nuclear missiles decision of NATO and to prevent the appearance on the territory of Federal Germany of the Pershing II and cruise missiles. Ever more people are beginning to realize that the question of whether those missiles will or will not be in the country is actually a question of whether the country itself will or will not exist. There is also growing understanding of the fact that new American missiles will not mean greater safety but on the contrary will increase the danger of war. "An atomic death threatens us all," the main slogan of the West German peace movement, appeared in connection with the intention to deploy new American medium-range missiles in the FRG, and people of different beliefs and convictions are now rallying around the slogan.

The government in Bonn, which continues to stubbornly adhere to the NATO decision, is losing support in its own party. Many local organizations of the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats call for cancelling that decision. More people are realizing that they are living in a frontline state which, under the American doctrine of a limited nuclear war, could be a target of a direct strike. The realization of all that is the driving force of the peace movement in the FRG.

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES W. GERMAN BUSINESS OFFICIAL

LD021540 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun, TASS -- Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee (Gosplan), today received Klaus Liesen, chairman of the West German company Ruhrgas AG, and had a conversation with him.

IRAQI OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR WORKING VISIT

JN031600 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1555 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun (INA) -- Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, arrived here this evening on a working visit to the Soviet Union. 'Aziz is scheduled to talk with Soviet officials tomorrow about bilateral relations, the situation in the region and issues of mutual interest.

ATTACK ON ISRAEL'S AMBASSADOR TO UK REPORTED

LD040944 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] London, 4 Jun, TASS -- Israel's Ambassador to Great Britain Shlomo Argov has been shot and wounded in an assassination attempt here. Mr. Argov, who was hit in the head, is reported to be in critical condition. The assailant has been arrested.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON JALLUD VISIT TO MOSCOW

Tikhonov, Jallud Speeches

PM040919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] The Soviet Government gave a dinner in the Great Kremlin Palace on 27 May in honor of 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Addressing the guest, N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, said: Your visit and the Soviet-Libyan talks attest primarily that our countries are proceeding along the path of fruitful, equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation. We see the firm basis of our relations in the two countries' community of aims in the anti-imperialist struggle and in the noble cause of defending the peoples' freedom and independence.

Our cooperation with Libya in every sphere ultimately serves these high aims and we will continue to do our utmost so that it continues to develop ever upward. Our cooperation is not aimed against anyone. We are pooling our efforts for peaceful purposes because there is now no task more important than to defend peace and avert a nuclear holocaust. And every country can and must make its contribution to resolving this task.

We pay due respect to the Libyan people's courageous struggle against U.S. imperialism and its attempts to prevent Libya from conducting an independent domestic and foreign policy and we express our full solidarity with the Libyan people.

N.A. Tikhonov proposed a toast to friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Libya, to comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the two states' leaders, and to the health of Comrade Jallud and all the Libyan guests.

A reply speech was delivered by 'Abd as-Salam Jallud. He expressed profound gratitude for the cordiality and hospitality and stressed the great significance of friendship and cooperation between the two countries' peoples.

Libyan-Soviet cooperation, 'Abd as-Salam Jallud said, has enabled us to make great achievements by combining our anti-imperialist struggle and also our struggle against reaction. This alliance and pooling of efforts play an important role in opposing the forces of imperialism and reaction.

We would like this cooperation and friendship to bring us new successes and deem it necessary to continue to deepen our friendship in the interests of peace and revolution, the interests of the two peoples and the interests of socialism.

The message sent by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to the leader of the Libyan revolution and M. al-Qadhdhafi's message to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev confirm the high level of our cooperation, trust and alliance.

The conversations in Moscow with Comrade Brezhnev and Comrade Tikhonov and the talks have confirmed the community of our approach, our analysis of events and our attitude to the problems we are facing.

I should like to thank the Soviet leaders for their understanding and readiness to cooperate and to note that we are very proud of this attitude. We are confident that because of this Libyan-Soviet relations will continue to develop successfully. We are happy about this.

For our part, we want to develop our cooperation not just because it meets the two peoples' interests but also because it promotes the cause of progress throughout the world.

It is for this very reason that I am convinced that our present visit will give new impetus to the development of Libyan-Soviet relations.

We would also like Comrade Tikhonov to visit us in Libya so we can have an opportunity to respond to the hospitality that we have encountered in your country and to reciprocate the Soviet friends' warm reception.

In conclusion 'Abd as-Salam Jallud proposed a toast to Libyan-Soviet and Arab-Soviet friendship and to Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and N.A. Tikhonov.

The dinner was attended for the Soviet side by A.K. Antonov, N.K. Baybakov and G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees and other officials; and for the Libyan side by the officials accompanying 'Abd as-Salam Jallud on his trip.

The dinner took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Tikhonov, Jallud Meeting

Comparison of the TASS report on Jallud's meeting with N. A. Tikhonov published on page 1 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 May with the TASS report published on page H 1 of the 28 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the subhead "Tikhonov Receives Jallud" supplies the following additional passage to be added after the last paragraph:

Taking part in the talk were:

On the Soviet side -- N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, N.D. Komarev, first deputy minister of foreign trade, and A.A. Shvedov, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry department;

On the Libyan side -- 'Umar al-Muntasir, secretary of heavy industries; al-Qasim Sharlala, secretary of the Treasury; Dau 'Ali Suwaydan, deputy secretary of the Libyan Foreign Ministry People's Bureau for Foreign Relations; Muhammad Husni Sha'ban, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau People's Committee in the USSR and 'Abd ar-Razzaq Shanab, director of the Libyan Foreign Ministry European Department.

GLUKHOV ON POSSIBLE BROADENING OF GULF WAR

PM041007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 82 p 6

[Yu. Glukhov article: "Will the Conflict Be Extinguished?"]

[Text] The Iran-Iraq armed conflict, which has already lasted almost 2 years, has entered a new phase: Serious changes have occurred in the military situation.

In September 1980, as is known, Iraqi troops entered Iranian territory. After their advance was halted in October of the same year, the war took on a protracted, static nature.

The frontline was gradually stabilized. For a long time it ran to the east of the Iran-Iraq border: 5-10 km from it in the northern sector (Nowsud, Qasr-e-Shirin and other cities), extending to 50-60 km in the Dezful-Ahvaz sector and passing further to the south along the Khorramshahr-Abadan line.

In March of this year the Iranian troops went onto the counteroffensive, gradually pressing back the Iraqi units. After fierce fighting the Iraqis recently abandoned the major Iranian port of Khorramshahr on the Shatt al-Arab waterway. This was the last bridgehead they held on Iranian territory. But the conflagration of war has not yet been extinguished. The frontline now virtually follows the border between the two countries. Foreign commentators are conjecturing: will Iranian troops cross this line -- which will mean the continuation of hostilities -- or does the return to the 1980 status quo open the way to a peace settlement.

The 20 months of hostilities have brought tremendous misfortunes to the two neighboring peoples. Tens of thousands killed and injured and tremendous destruction -- these are the consequences of the conflict.

From the very start of the war the Soviet Union has advocated its speediest ending, warning that this senseless bloodshed benefits only the forces of imperialism, which dream of restoring their positions in the region which have been particularly undermined since the Iranian revolution. It is no coincidence that the Soviet Union's initiatives for a peaceful settlement of the conflict have not been supported in the West. Imperialist states like the situation in which Iran and Iraq, engaged in settling old scores, have been excluded from the active struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism in the Near and Middle East.

It was precisely under cover of the Iran-Iraq events that the United States hastened to build up its armed forces in the Persian Gulf zone. While hypocritically voicing "concern" at the conflict and arguing about "neutrality" in the war, Washington was essentially carrying out actions hostile to Iran and Iraq and fueling tension in that region.

A U.S. naval armada was moved up to the Persian Gulf. Five American aircraft with the AWACS early warning systems were stationed in Saudi Arabia. With sights on the Perisan Gulf and the Near and Middle East an entire network of bases and bridgeheads was set up in Egypt, Somalia, Kenya and Oman for the transfer of the Rapid Deployment Force. Its strike detachments are already stationed on the Sinai Peninsula beneath the flag of the "multinational force."

The imperialists have managed to warm their hands pretty well on the bonfire of the Iran-Iraq conflict, and they would not like it to go out. Moreover, the impression is created that some people are not averse to turning it into an inter-Arab conflict. The point is that some Arab countreis -- Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia -- sided with Iraq. Others -- Syria, Libya, Algeria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen -- support Iran. A further escalation of hostilities, like for example, their shifting onto Iraqi territory -- about which people have recently begun to talk -- could result in new participants being drawn into the war.

This danger exists, and it is not difficult to see what fruits Tel Aviv and Washington would like to pluck from this. They think that, given the exacerbation of inter-Arab contradictions, the real problems associated with the unsettled nature of the Near East conflict will be consigned to oblivion. These are the questions of liquidating the consequences of Israeli aggression, restoring the Palestinians' usurped rights and seeking a just and lasting peace in the Near East. Even in the opinion of the conservative British newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, the widening of the Iran-Iraq conflict will "deepen the division in the Arab world and give Israel an opportunity for a new invasion."

In the course of the development of the conflict good will missions from the United Nations, countries of the Nonaligned Movement and the Islamic Conference rganization have repeatedly visited Baghdad and Tehran. Their efforts to extinguish the conflagration of war and resolve the dispute between the two countries by peaceful means have not produced a result. But now that the peace quest has been resumed, the world public expects it to be successful.

GEN YEPISHEV DEPARTS MOZAMBIQUE FOR HOME

EA031540 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The Soviet Army and Navy delegation led by Gen Aleksey Yepishev left Maputo for home this afternoon after its visit to Mozambique. Present at Mavalane International Airport to see the visiting delegation off was the national political commissar of the Mozambique Armed Forces, Lt Gen Armando Guebuza. Also present were other high-ranking armed forces officers and representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Mozambique.

Additional Reportage

For Maputo and AFP reports on Gen Aleksey Yepishev's 28 May-3 June visit to Mozambique, see the outhern African section of the 1, 3 and 4 June Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORTS.

SOVIET WARSHIPS TO VISIT LUANDA IN JUNE

PM031637 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 May 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Regarding the Visit by Soviet Warships"]

[Text] In accordance with an agreement, a detachment of Soviet warships sailing in the Mediterranean will pay an official friendly visit to Luanda, capital of the People's Republic of Angola, this June. The visit will be headed by Vice Adm A.M. Kalinin.

AFRICA INSTITUTE DIRECTOR GROMYKO INTERVIEWED

PM271429 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 25 May carries on page 3 a 2,000-word G. Pashkov interview entitled "Africa: Between the Past and the Future" with a A.A. Gromyko, director of the Africa Institute and Corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. After painting a bleak picture of the legacy of poverty left to the peoples of Africa in the wake of imperialism's "depredations and unbridled exploitation," A.A. Gromyko accuses the Reagan administration of outdoing its predecessors in the blatancy of its alleged manipulations to protect U.S. "national interests" on the continent. The 1966 Chana coup is cited as a specific example of how the CIA has "inspired, financed and directed" coups in order to protect such interests and Gromyko goes on to accuse the United States and Britain of plotting the overthrow of the current Ghanaian leadership. Additional criticisms are leveled at the multinational corporations allegedly extracting "superprofits" from their African operations. Soviet-African relations are, by contrast, described as "mutually advantageous" and the USSR's role in the training of African specialists is identified as "an important sphere of cooperation."

ZIMBABWE PRESIDENT RECEIVES BREZHNEV MESSAGE

CA251106 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] The President Comrade Banana has received a copy of a message of greetings sent by Comrade Brezhnev of the USSR on today's Africa Day. Part of the text of the message reads: The liberation day is a great event in the life of Africa. Together with African people and countries this memorable day is widely celebrated by all who cherish the ideals of freedom, independence and peace. Their aspirations and hopes are being realised in the creation of independent and peace-loving Africa. Their voice is now being heard over the international arena. I therefore extend to the nations and people of Africa warm wishes for further success in the liberation of the continent from the remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

COMPARISON OF FOOD PROGRAM PUBLISHED IN PRAVDA

The 27 May PRAVDA in Russian publishes on pages 1-4 the "USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990." Comparison of the PRAVDA version with that broadcast by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian and published in the 28 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, beginning on page R 1, under the heading "'Summary' of Food Program for Period Up to 1990," reveals the following variations:

Page R 1, preceding paragraph one, the PRAVDA version begins:

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee plenum held 24 May approved the USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990. An account [izlozheniye] of the program is published below.

The Soviet people.... (inserting PRAVDA introduction)

Same page, paragraph four appears in PRAVDA: I. The Main Results and Tasks.... (The PRAVDA version contains nine numbered subheads, which will be noted. Other passages in the Moscow Domestic Service version which appear as subheads are printed in PRAVDA as boldface sentences or paragraphs in the body of the text, which also contains other boldface sentences serving to label subjects.)

Same page, last paragraph, lines two and three read in PRAVDA: ...plenums and at the 23d-26th CPSU Congresses.... (rewording)

Page R 3, fifth paragraph reads in PRAVDA: II. Production of Chief Types of Food.... (numbering subhead)

Page R 5, second paragraph, lines one and two read in PRAVDA: ...meat production to 17-17.5 million tons, carcass weight.... (changing "dressed" to "carcass")

Page R 6, third paragraph reads in PRAVDA: The Main Trend in Increasing Production of Milk and Dairy Products Is Increasing the Productivity of Cows (changing punctuation, wording)

Page R 7, paragraph three, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...in production of animal-based fodder. (changing "animal" to "animal-based")

Page R 8, paragraph six, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...new materials for covering clamps. (changing "square-sown beets" to "clamps")

Same page, paragraph nine, last line reads in PRAVDA ...for diabetic food products. (changing "dietary" to "diabetic")

Page R 9, next to last paragraph, line three reads in PRAVDA: The production of edible fish products.... (adding word "edible")

Page R 11, first paragraph reads in PRAVDA: III. Development of the Material-Technical Base.... (numbering subhead)

Same page, paragraph four, line six reads in PRAVDA: ...tractors, combines, machines and equipment for.... (changing "trucks" to "machines")

Same page, paragraph seven, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...fitting out the workshops and the overhaul enterprises. (changing "of" to "and")

Page R 12, first paragraph, line eight reads in PRAVDA: ...propelling and trailer-swathe harvesters; flow lines and equipment for postharvest.... (adding "flow lines and")

Page R 13, second paragraph, line eight reads in PRAVDA: ...the exclusion of phosphate meal. (changing "tricalcium phosphate" to "phosphate meal")

Same page, paragraph five, lines one and two read in PRAVDA: ...in kolkhozes and sovkhozes and also in organizations of the Scientific Production Association for Agrochemical Service to Agriculture [Selkhozkhimiya] the necessary material.... (rewording)

Same page, same paragraph, line four reads in PRAVDA: ...to a minimum the losses of mineral fertilizers.... (adding "mineral")

Page R 15, paragraph four reads in PRAVDA: IV. The Provision to Branches.... (numbering subhead)

Same page, paragraph six, first line reads in PRAVDA: Over the decade 3-3.06 million cargo-carrying.... (changing figure)

Page R 16, paragraph six reads in PRAVDA: V. Intensification of the Role of Science.... (numbering subhead)

Same page, penultimate paragraph, penultimate line reads in PRAVDA: ...for peas 40-45 quintals per hectare.... (amending figure)

Page R 17, paragraph four reads in PRAVDA: VI. Improvement of the Social and Everyday.... (numbering subhead)

Same page, penultimate paragraph, line five reads in PRAVDA: ...at least 176 million square meters of housing.... (changing "miles" to "meters")

Page R 18, second paragraph, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...of consumer services directly in the kolkhozes.... (adding "directly")

Same page, paragraph five reads in PRAVDA: VII. Enhancement of the Efficiency.... (providing number)

Same page, penultimate paragraph, line one reads in PRAVDA: To increase food production, the Communist Party central committee and the councils of.... (rewording)

Page R 20, second paragraph, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...incentives for collective of enterprises and organizations.... (changing comma to "of")

Same page, paragraph seven reads in PRAVDA: VIII. The Major Tasks of the Union Republics.... (numbering subhead)

Page R 22, second paragraph, lines nine and ten read in PRAVDA: ...deliveries to the trading system of grapes of table and currant varieties and lemons. (rewording, adding "and currant")

Page R 23, paragraph seven, line ten reads in PRAVDA: Implement the construction of the Velshchayskoye reservoir and the .... (correcting place name)

Page R 25, penultimate paragraph reads in PRAVDA: IX. Development of Foreign Economic Ties.... (numbering subhead)

RESOLUTION ON IMPROVING RURAL LIVING CONDITIONS

PM031535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution entitled "On Measures To Further Improve the Housing, Municipal and Consumer Service and Sociocultural Living Conditions of the Rural Population." The resolution was approved by the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee held 24 May 1982. There follows a summary of the resolution.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers noted that since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum the country has implemented major measures to solve rural areas' social problems and to reorganize rural population centers. In the last two 5-year plans alone a total of 294 million square meters of housing was commissioned. The face of many villages is changing radically and they are acquiring the features of large population centers that have all types of cultural and consumer service.

But the measures implemented in this sphere are still not enough. Targets for the commissioning of housing and municipal, cultural and consumer service facilities are not being achieved in full and there are shortcomings in cultural, consumer, medical and trade services for the rural population. The internal farm roads system needs further development.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers regard measures for the social transformations of rural areas as an integral part of the Food Program. Implementing these measures necessitates considerably improving the organization and increasing the scale of housing, municipal, cultural and consumer service and road construction in rural areas.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers instructed union republic Communist Party central committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, party krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gosstroy, the USSR minister of agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Ministry of Health, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the USSR Ministry of Procurement, the USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction, Tsentrosoyuz, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika] and the other ministries and departments concerned to implement the 1982-1990 comprehensive measures for the socioeconomic development of rural areas with a view to:

Continuing to transform rural population centers into settlements with every amenity, substantially increasing the volume of housing, municipal and cultural and consumer service construction, and expanding cooperative and individual housing construction;

Creating the conditions needed to keep cadres in rural areas, considerably improving cultural, consumer, medical and trade services for the rural population, and accelerating the construction of roads on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at other agricultural enterprises.

The resolution sets corresponding targets for the construction and commissioning in the 11th 5-Year Plan of a total of 176 million square meters of housing, including 51 million square meters built with funds from the population and housebuilding cooperatives, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at other agricultural enterprises and organizations. It is planned to increase the volume of rural housing construction by 15-18 percent in the 12th 5-Year Plan. The current 5-year plan provides for the construction of general education schools with 2,315,000 places, preschool establishments with 1,182,000 places, and clubs and houses of culture with 1,365,000 places. In the 12th 5-Year Plan the construction of schools will increase by 14-17 percent, of preschool establishments by 50 percent, and of clubs and houses of culture by 70 percent.

Road construction is to be accelerated in rural areas. In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to commission 54,000 km of general-purpose motor roads linking farm centers with rayon centers and 57,000 km of hard-surfaced internal farm roads. In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to expand construction of these roads by 40 percent and 60 percent respectively.

It is planned to further expand the network of rural vocational and technical schools and general health [lechebnoprofilakticheskiy] establishments.

Targets have also been set for constructing and commissioning heating and gas networks, water pipelines and other installations.

When elaborating the draft plan for 1986-1990, the USSR Gosplan is instructed to break down the targets specified in the resolution for the construction and commissioning of housing, municipal and cultural and consumer service facilities among the union republics and the USSR ministries and departments, and to provide for allocating capital investments and material and technical resources needed to achieve these targets. The control figures are to be conveyed to the union republic councils of ministers and USSR ministries and departments within a 3-month period.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers issued the following instructions:

-- The USSR Gosplan, in conjunction with union republic councils of ministers, must set for construction and other ministries and departments in 1983-1990 volumes of work to construct projects in rural areas with the intention of ensuring that in 1990 75-80 percent of the prescribed ceiling for construction and installation work (excluding land reclamation construction) on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at other agricultural enterprises and organizations is carried out by the contract method.

Starting with 1983, the annual plans for commissioning housing and municipal, cultural and consumer service and educational facilities on sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises for the contracting construction and installation organizations must be approved by the clients in conjunction with the contracting ministries and departments, without in the process altering corresponding targets set for clients in the economic and social development plan, either overall or quarterly. The USSR Central Statistical Administration has been instructed to institute accountability for fulfillment by construction and installation organizations of their prescribed plans for commissioning the aforementioned projects.

-- The USSR Ministry of Rural Construction must implement measures to develop the material and technical base of construction and installation organizations under its jurisdiction, to ensure that by the end of 1990 up to R7 billion of work to construct projects in rural areas is carried out.

-- Union republic councils of ministers and USSR ministries and departments must, when elaborating 5-year and annual capital construction plans, provide for the utilization of an average of 15 percent of the capacity of urban housing construction combines to construct housing, schools and preschool facilities on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

-- The USSR Gosstroy and the union republic councils of ministers must in 1982-1985 formulate the missing plans for the layout of administrative areas and plans for the layout and development of sovkhoz and kolkhoz settlements and make the necessary adjustments to existing plans, and in 1983 formulate new, and make the necessary adjustments to existing, construction norms and standard designs for public buildings, houses for state, cooperative and individual construction in the countryside and farm buildings for various types of housing, and must also formulate normatives for unit capital investment in the construction of houses and municipal service projects on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the light of the increased construction of farmstead-type houses in population centers, the improved layout of apartments and the improve standard of their installed amenities [inzhenernoye obustroystvo].

-- The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and union republic councils of ministers must formulate in 1982-1984 master plans for the development of internal farm roads on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at other agricultural enterprises, coordinating the order in which they are built with the schedules for the construction of general-purpose roads, and for measures to regularize the organization of the repair and upkeep of internal farm roads.

The USSR Gosstroy has been instructed to formulate with the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and to approve in 1983 norms and rules for the deisgn and construction of internal farm motor roads on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at other agricultural enterprises.

-- The USSR Ministry of Health and the union republic councils of ministers must complete by 1985 the organization of a first aid service in rural areas. The quality and culture of medical aid to the rural population must be improved by improving the work of primary health components and intensively developing mobile forms of medical aid in the countryside, stomatological aid included, and the provision of services to people in the countryside by specialized health institutions (subunits) in the cities must be expanded. It is laid down that clinics on sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises and organizations must be constructed using state capital investments earmarked for the development of agriculture. It is recommended that kolkhozes construct clinics using their own funds.

-- The union republic councils of ministers and the USSR Ministry of Communications must in the 12th 5-Year Plan finish extending telephone services to all general health institutions and equipping first aid and emergency aid centers (departments) in rural areas with radio communications facilities.

-- The union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms must formulate and implement in 1983-1990 measures to further expand and improve consumer services for the rural population, the intention being to increase during this period the volume of the construction of factories to launder linen and dry-clean clothes and comprehensive enterprises to repair radio and television apparatus, refrigerators, washing machines and other household appliances in rayon centers, and of the construction of self-service laundries in kolkhoz and sovkhoz settlements. The creation of bathhouses and comprehensive reception centers for the carrying out of small repairs and services must be completed on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes in 1985. The union republic councils of ministers are instructed to examine and decide questions of organizing municipal services in the countryside.

-- Union republic councils of ministers must allocate to interkolkhoz sanatoriums, rest homes, boarding houses and Young Pioneer camps, industrial, refrigeration, medical and other equipment, and also furniture, crockery, upholstered and hard seating [myagkiy i zhestikiy inventar] and specialized motor transport on the basis of the norms laid down for trade union sanatorium and resort institutions. Kolkhoz members and workers and employees of sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations are to be sold fuel via the fuel supply organizations under the jurisdiction of local soviet ispolkoms.

-- The USSR Ministry of Communications, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming and the union republic councils of ministers must ensure the construction in 1982-1990 of public telephone systems in rural areas and also of internal and control [dispetcherskiy] telephone communications and kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in other agricultural enterprises and organizations, these to have a total capacity of 3.3 million numbers, including 1.8 million numbers in 1986-1990. Union republic councils of ministers are instructed to allocate from their own funds the cables, timber and other materials for the construction of internal and control telephone communications on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in other agricultural enterprises and organizations.

It is deemed advisable to change the existing supply procedure for the construction of municipal service projects for kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations. It is laid down that ministries, departments and other general contractor organizations are to supply the pipes, fittings, fastenings and other articles and equipment for the construction of the aforementioned projects implemented under the terms of general and annual contracts.

Union republic councils of ministers are granted the right to channel up to 10 percent of the capital investments allocated to the particular union republic council of ministers for the construction of nonproduction projects in cities and industrial centers into the construction of housing and cultural and consumer service projects on economically weak kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The resolution makes provision for charging the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the union republic ministries of land reclamation and water resources (within their zones of activity) with performing, as from 1983, the functions of client and general contractor with regard to the planning and construction of shared agricultural water pipelines as a complex with intrasettlement distribution networks on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in other agricultural enterprises and organizations. The aforementioned projects must be constructed under the general plan and single title list. The union republic councils of ministers must make provision in draft plans for the transfer to the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources in 1983-1985 of the capital investments for the installation of distribution networks in the zone of the shared water pipelines that are being constructed by that ministry's contracting organizations.

Union republic councils of ministers are authorized as from 1983 to finance the cost of constructing distribution networks in the zone of shared water pipelines on economically weak kolkhozes from state capital investments for the "agriculture" sector.

The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources is instructed to formulate, with the participation of union republic councils of ministers and the USSR Ministry of Geology, and to approve in 1984, by agreement with the USSR Gosplan, a masterplan for the development of agricultural water supply laying down the sequence of the construction of water pipelines, distribution networks and boreholes.

The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika and union republic councils of ministers must formulate and implement the necessary organizational and technical measures to develop the production base of specialized organizations carrying out the repair and technical servicing of agricultural water supply facilities so that the transfer to these organizations of the technical servicing of all agricultural water supply facilities can be completed in 1985, according to the prescribed procedure.

Union republic councils of ministers and Tsentrosoyuz are instructed to make provision in the draft plans for 1983-1990 for the further development of retail trade in the countryside and the expansion of the network of modern stores, trade centers, public catering enterprises and bakeries in rural areas. The USSR Ministry of Trade must allocate goods for sale to the rural population in quantities and in a range that ensure that requirements are more fully satisfied.

Tsentrosoyuz's proposal was accepted for the construction and commissioning in consumer cooperative organizations in 1982-1990 of stores with a trading area of 4.9 million square meters, bakeries to produce 17,000 tons of baked goods per day, public catering enterprise with 417,000 places, refrigerator facilities for 196,000 tons, vegetable, potato and fruit storage facilities for 650,000 tons and other projects.

The USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms are instructed to:

-- Ensure a further improvement on cultural services for the rural population, the development of the network of rural club establishments, libraries and sports facilities, their reinforcement with skilled cadres and the allocation of the requisite material and technical resources;

-- Step up work to produce new movies and shows, prepare concert programs and television and radio broadcasts, publish books and create works in the fine arts which reveal important problems of the present-day countryside and instill love for the native land and respect for agricultural labor.

Union republic councils of ministers are granted the right to use motor vehicle chassis allocated to agriculture in order to manufacture the mobile clubs, mobile libraries and mobile movie theaters required to serve the residents of small villages and farmsteads and workers employed on distant pastures, and also to authorize the construction of sports halls and facilities on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in rural schools and vocational and technical schools.

With a view to keeping medical, teaching and club personnel and physical culture and sports specialists in the rural areas, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers deem it necessary to extend:

-- The benefits provided for by USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No 848 of 9 October 1970 to the children of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers sent to study at higher and secondary specialized educational establishments training medical, teaching and club personnel and physical culture and sports specialists;

-- The operation of CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No 466 of 22 May 1979 with regard to the provision of free apartments along with heating and lighting for the first 3 years of work to physical culture and sports specialists who, after graduating from higher or secondary specialized educational establishments, go to work permanently in their speciality on kolkhozes and sovkhozes or at other agricultural enterprises and organizations;

-- The benefits and privileges provided for by paragraph 13 of CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No 981 of 10 November 1977 to lecturers in children's music and art schools and schools of arts who work in rural areas, and the benefits and privileges provided for by subsections 'a,' 'b' and 'c' of that paragraph to physical culture and sports specialists working in rural areas;

-- The benefits provided for by USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No 246 of 10 February 1948 and by paragraph 6, subsection 'b' of USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No 255 of 4 May 1971 to the teaching and leading personnel of preschool institutions in rural areas.

The resolution lays down that sovkhoz housing is intended for occupation by sovkhoz personnel and other persons who, under the existing procedure, are granted housing accommodation in farm houses and is to be included among the official housing accommodation, including in houses occupied before the adoption of the present resolution.

Approval was given to the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee initiative on sending 30,000-35,000 young men and women under the social draft each year to work in rural and land reclamation construction and sending 250,000 people as members of student construction detachments, including 25,000 and 120,000 respectively to farms in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone.

Local party and soviet organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations are instructed to implement additional measures to involve young people in active participation in implementing the plans for the socioeconomic transformation of the countryside. They must instill in young people love for their native land and the desire to link their lives to agricultural production. They must step up the work of city Komsomol organizations to provide patronage assistance in the construction of housing and municipal service, cultural and consumer service projects in rural areas.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers stressed that the social restructuring of rural areas is a most important task for the whole state and the whole people and expressed the confidence that party, soviet and agricultural organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations and working people in agriculture, construction organizations and industrial enterprises would do everything possible to fulfill this task.

RESOLUTION ON KOLKHOZES, SOVKHOZES, INCENTIVES

PM031351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted resolutions "On Further Reinforcing Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes With Leading Cadres and Specialists and Enhancing Their Role and Responsibility in the Development of Agricultural Production" and "On Measures To Intensify Agricultural Workers' Material Interest in Increasing Output and Improving Its Quality." The resolutions were approved by the 24 May CPSU Central Committee plenum. An account [ilozheniye] of the resolutions is published hereunder.

On Further Reinforcing Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes With Leading Cadres and Specialists and Enhancing Their Role and Responsibility in the Development of Agricultural Production

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers noted that leading cadres and specialists on kolkhozes and sovkhozes are making a big contribution to implementing the party's present agrarian policy and to the practical resolution of tasks to ensure a reliable supply of food and agricultural raw material for the country. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are now mainly headed by experienced, competent and professionally trained people, capable production organizers and educators of labor collectives. Many kolkhoz chairmen, sovkhoz directors and farm specialists make skillful and efficient use of land, the enhanced material and technical potential and the achievements of science and leading experience, are actively engaged in the social transformation of the countryside, work creatively and ensure in all weather conditions good harvests and high livestock-raising productivity.

The resolution stresses that the tasks set forth by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and approved by the 26th CPSU Congress for a cardinal solution of the food problem and a considerable increase in agricultural production demand a fundamental improvement in the activity of every kolkhoz and sovkhoz and the enhancement of the responsibility of leaders and specialists in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production.

But there are still many leaders and specialists who are slow to reorganize their work, are not mobilizing sufficient internal reserves, use old-fashioned management methods and are resting on their laurels.

Some local party, soviet and agricultural organs are guilty of serious shortcomings and omissions in the selection, placement and education of leading cadres and specialists on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Instead of carefully training, looking after and educating cadres, enhancing their authority and giving them concrete assistance, they allow petty tutelage and impose various invalid recommendations. Often the role of specialists as production organizers and technologists is played down and their rights to solve problems which fall within their competence are infringed.

In a number of places the turnover of kolkhoz chairmen, sovkhoz directors and farm specialists is unjustifiably high. Principled party exactingness and education of people are sometimes replaced by administrative meddling, the imposition of penalties and dismissals. In some cases people are promoted to leading posts without a thorough examination of their work and moral qualities and organizational abilities and without considering the view of primary party organizations and labor collectives. A large number of specialists are moved from kolkhozes and sovkhozes to the management apparatus with results that are not always beneficial. Ultimately, all this has an adverse effect on management results and on keeping cadres on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The existing system of training and retraining cadres for the countryside still falls short of heightened production demands. Few young people are being sent to agricultural educational establishments on the recommendation of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent on union republic Communist Party central committees, party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms and agricultural organs:

-- To resolutely improve work on reinforcing kolkhozes and sovkhozes with highly skilled and ideologically mature leaders and specialist cadres capable of ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the new, large-scale tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress for the all-round intensification of agriculture, the improvement of its efficiency and the practical implementation of the country's food program;

-- To focus the efforts of kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists and all agricultural workers on improving the utilization of land, fixed capital, mineral fertilizers, fodder and other resources, refining production organization and improving labor productivity as decisive conditions for the achievement of the high rates of agricultural production growth planned for the 11th 5-Year Plan and subsequent years;

-- To pay special attention to enhancing the authority of kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists and their role in production management and put an end to the practice of unjustified reshuffles of the work force. To ensure the correct blend of trust and respect for cadres with high demands with regard to the job in hand and centralized leadership with the development of economic independence;

-- To considerably improve work on forming and correctly utilizing the reserve of leading kolkhoz and sovkhoz production cadres and carry it out in a purposeful and orderly manner, without formalism. To select for the reserve truly promising workers who have demonstrated positive qualities, constantly develop their capabilities and closely monitor the improvement of their ideopolitical standard and professional skills. To promote to key production areas skillful organizers with experience, knowledge and a businesslike approach. To ensure leadership continuity and the correct mix of experienced and young cadres and contribute in every way to the promotion of women to leadership jobs.

The transfer of leaders and specialists from leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes to farms which have a poor economic record must be given every encouragement.

Leaders and specialists must be helped to improve their work style and methods and to master the art of administration and management and of educating labor collectives.

It is the duty of party, soviet and agricultural organs to persistently develop initiative and creativity in the work of leaders and specialists, to instill in them honesty, modesty, principlemindedness and intolerance of shortcomings and to enhance personal responsibility for implementing party and government decisions and observing plan, financial and technological discipline. Instances of mismanagement and extravagance, attempts to explain away nonfulfillment of state targets and omissions in production organization and in the education of people must be resolutely eliminated.

It is necessary to enhance the significance of and strictly observe established procedures for certifying leading workers and specialists as a means of comprehensively assessing their professional training and their ability to organize the collective's labor and find the most effective ways of achieving high final results.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have approved the initiative of specialists who expressed a desire to switch from management organs and agricultural services organizations to practical work actually on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and they expect this initiative to meet with the support of agricultural services organizations and in other national economic sectors as well. Local party, soviet, agricultural, trade union and Komsomol organizations are instructed to explain the importance of this matter to enterprise, institution and organization collectives.

A number of benefits have been introduced for people switching to work in sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises as farm leaders and specialists and leaders of subunits at the middle level of production. They retain the monthly pay they received in their previous positions for 3 years, for 5 years in the event of a move to low-profitability or loss-making farms, if their average pay on the farms to which they are sent is lower. They also get a once-only allowance of 3.5 months' pay on top of the allowance paid in line with the established procedure.

In order to keep leading worker and specialist cadres on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and to increase their material interest it is deemed necessary to:

-- Raise the level of pay for leading workers, specialists and staff at sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises;

-- Make paragraph 11 of the 22 May 1979 CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No 466, where it talks about providing free apartments with heating and lighting for the first 3 years of work, apply to young agricultural specialists who are sent after graduating from higher and secondary specialized educational establishment for permanent employment to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises;

-- Make the procedure and conditions for paying a once-only allowance for setting up home (up to 6 months' pay) laid down by paragraph 32 of the 1 September 1977 CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No 820 apply to graduates of higher and secondary specialized agricultural educational establishments sent to work at sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises.

Kolkhozes are recommended to use the pay and benefits system for leading workers and specialists laid down in this resolution.

Union republic councils of ministers and the Tsentrosoyuz are instructed to ensure the priority sale to leading workers and specialists on farms and in departments, team and other production subunits of prefabricated housing structures, construction materials and equipment to build their own homes.

Local party, soviet and agricultural organs, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and other ministries and departments which have agricultural enterprises have the task of implementing additional measures to improve retraining and enhance the skills of leading cadres and specialists. They are instructed to step up demands on the selection of candidates for instruction at leading cadre training departments and at agricultural management schools. Truly promising workers who have demonstrated positive qualities and are capable of heading larger sections of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production in the future should be sent for training.

It is deemed advisable that union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms should approve agricultural organs' proposals on who should attend leading cadre training departments and where they should subsequently work and party gorkoms and raykoms should approve proposals on who should attend agricultural management schools.

The higher agricultural management school is to take methodological charge of the work of faculties and departments for improving the skills of leading cadres and agricultural specialists and of agricultural management schools and is also to coordinate scientific research on questions of improving agricultural cadres' skills.

In order to provide kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises with more engineers of various specialities, veterinarians and accountants, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education are instructed to expand training for them, above all at educational establishments in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone and Central-Chernozem Region and in Siberia, north Kazakhstan and the Far East, within the limits of the plans for admission to higher and secondary specialized educational establishments laid down for 1982-1985.

Graduates of general educational schools who are members of student production teams but have done less than 1 year's work are eligible for admission to the training departments of agricultural VUZes on the recommendation of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It is recommended that sending rural youth to higher and secondary specialized educational establishments for training be a widescale practice and that the grants come out of farm funds.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and union republic councils of ministers are ordered to implement the requisite measures to further reinforce agricultural educational establishments with highly qualified teaching cadres and to improve housing conditions, medical, cultural and consumer services for students, schoolchildren, trainees and teachers.

Union republic councils of ministers are instructed to provide for the priority sale of passenger cars and motorcycles to agricultural specialists and leaders of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production subunits, earmarking up to 50 percent of market allocations of motorcycles with sidecars and 30 percent of the passenger cars for this purpose. The USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture and union republic councils of ministers are obliged to ensure better technical servicing of passenger cars belonging to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and also motor vehicles belonging to farm leaders and specialists and used by them in their work.

It is deemed advisable to institute the "Honored Agricultural Worker of the USSR" title which will be conferred on agricultural production workers for long and fruitful activity and a great contribution to the development of the sector.

The editorial boards of central and local papers and journals, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the USSR State Committee for Cinematography must give comprehensive and thorough coverage to the work forms and methods of the best kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists and the experience of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and agricultural organs in the selection, education and placement of cadres. The USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade is instructed to publish a series of books, pamphlets and posters about top agricultural leaders and specialists.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers expressed firm confidence that party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs will take the necessary steps to further reinforce kolkhozes and sovkhozes with highly skilled leading cadres and specialists and will direct their energy, knowledge and experience toward fulfillment of the tasks set for the economy and other sectors in the agroindustrial complex by the 26th CPSU Congress in the sphere of ensuring reliable supplies of food and agricultural raw material for the country.

On Measures To Increase Agricultural Workers' Material Interest in Increasing Output and Improving Its Quality

The CPSU Central Commitee and USSR Council of Ministers have deemed it necessary to implement measures to increase agricultural workers' material interest in increasing output and improving its quality. The resolution envisages the general introduction into agricultural production of the collective contract, which ensures higher labor indicators, savings of resources, widening of the practice of payment in kind and incentives for increased production profitability.

Directors of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are authorized to establish, for a period of up to 5 years, for workers of teams and links on a collective contract, stable rates and scales of additional pay for output obtained, proceeding from the planned wage rate fund, increased by 50 percent depending on the level of agricultural crop yields and productivity of livestock and poultry.

Authority has been given to establish for team and link workers paid according to the piece-work-plus-bonus system stable rates for plant-growing output in line with the system envisaged by subsection 'b' of paragraph 1 of the 2 April 1970 CPSU Central Committee, USSR Coucnil of Ministers and AUCCTU Resolution No 227 for workers employed in livestock raising.

Leaders of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are also authorized to pool funds envisaged by existing provisions on pay, including supplementary payments for output and high-quality work as well as bonuses for workers on progressively rising rates of pay.

Bonuses are being introduced for leading workers and specialists at sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises who achieve the best economic indicators. Bonuses are paid to the aforementioned workers:

-- For ensuring profitability and for switching a farm included in the list of low-profitability and loss-making sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises from preferential to general terms of financing;
-- For each percentage increase in the overall profitibility of the farm compared with the level attained in the previous 5 years.

Directors of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprise are authorized on agreement with trade union committees, to pay wage and salary increments from savings on the esablished norm or planned wage fund:

-- To workers for combining jobs and carrying out the fixed amount of work with the minimum staff -- up to 70 percent of the wage (salary);
-- To technical and engineering personnel and employees for high qualifications, combining jobs and carrying out the fixed amount of work with the minimum staff -- up to 50 percent of the salary. Increments paid to technical and engineering personnel and employees for high qualifications are set at no more than 1 percent of the farm wage fund.

Directors of sovkhozes and other state agiruclturaI enterprises, supplementary to the existing system, are authorized:

-- To issue free grain to team and link workers engaged in growing grain crops, the amount being up to 15 percent of the above-plan gross harvest per team (link);
-- To issue as wages to farm workers and also citizens involved in harvest work and actively participating in agricultural operations up to 1.5 kg of grain for each standard shift completed;
-- To issue as wages to farm workers and also to citizens actively participating in growing and harvesting potatoes, vegetables, fruit, berries, grapes, melon crops and fodder crops up to 15 percent of the planned and at the discretion of the farm leader, no more than 30 percent of the above-plan gross harvest of those products.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems are instructed to establish differentiated scales for payments in kind to all working people actively participating in growing and harvesting agricultural crops in the union republics, and the union republic councils of ministers are instructed to do the same for autonomous republics, krays, oblasts and rayons.

Kolkhozes are recommended to use the material incentives stipulated by this resolution for kolkhoz members.

RESOLUTION ON INCREASING LIVESTOCK WORKERS

PM031547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 82 p 2

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUUCTU adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures To Establish at Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other Agricultural Enterprises Working People Employed in Livestock Raising." The resolution was approved by the 24 May CPSU Central Committee plenum.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU saw fit to extend to workers at sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises engaged in livestock raising:

-- The system and conditions for payment of wage increments for unbroken service on a particular farm established by the 22 April 1966 CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU Resolution No 311 (with the subsequent amendments and additions) for tractor drivers in the relevant zone;
-- The extra leave envisaged by the 19 February 1965 USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No 96 and the 14 April 1971 CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution for tractor drivers in the relevant zone.

The period of service qualifying a worker for extra leave for unbroken service is counted from 1 January 1981.

The aforementioned wage increments for unbroken service and the extra leave are to be implemented:

-- On 1 January 1983 in Siberia, the Far East, the Urals and the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR and in the Central Chernozem Region;
-- On 1 January 1984 in other regions of the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, Belorussian SSR, Kazakh SSR, Lithuanian SSR, Moldavian SSR, Latvian SSR and Estonian SSR;
-- On 1 January 1985 in the remaining regions of the country.

Kolkhozes are recommended to implement the measures envisaged in this resolution to secure livestock-raising cadres.

RESOLUTIONS ON AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT DECISIONS

PM031139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers" -- passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted resolutions "On Improving the Management of Agriculture and Other Sectors of the Agroindustrial Complex" and "On Measures To Improve the Economic Mechanism and Strengthen the Economy of Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes." The resolutions were approved by the CPSU Central Committee plenum held 24 May this year. An account [izlozheniye] of the resolutions adopted is published below.

On Improving the Management of Agriculture and Other Sectors of the Agroindustrial Complex

The resolution notes that since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum, which laid the foundations of modern agrarian policy, tremendous work has been done in the country to further develop agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex and to increase the growth in food production. During this time the material and technical base of the countryside has strengthened considerably and agriculture has firmly embarked on the industrial path of development. Measures have been implemented to reinforce kolkhozes and sovkhozes with cadres and to narrow the gap between housing, cultural and consumer service conditions for working people in cities and the countryside.

As agricultural production has been industrialized and specialization has developed in the countryside a wide network of enterprises and organizations has grown up to supply kolkhozes and sovkhozes with material resources, repair and service machinery, apply fertilizers, carry out land reclamation operations and construction work and transport, store and process products.

The resolution notes shortcomings in the management of agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex. The established management system has proved excessively cumbersome and disparate, and the numbers involved in the management apparatus have increased unjustifiably. The necessary combination of sector and territorial principles of management is not ensured everywhere. A significant proportion of farms are under the control of oblast, republic and interrayon organs, numerous trusts and associations, while the rayon level is weakened.

Enterprises and organizations of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika], the All-Union Scientific Production Association for Agrochemical Services to Agriculture [Soyuzselkhozkhimiya] and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and construction, procurement, transport and other organizations servicing agriculture are poorly linked with kolkhozes and sovkhozes organizationally and economically.

Departmental disunity in management has led to serious shortcomings in planning, material and technical supplies and the implementation of specialization and the rational siting of production, complicated the resolution of tasks in the comprehensive development of the countryside and given rise to parallelism and duplication. The activity of kolkhozes and sovkhozes is subject to excessive regulations, and administrative bureaucracy has strengthened to the detriment of economic leadership methods.

With a view to creating conditions for successful fulfillment of the Food Program, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have deemed it expedient to implement a system of measures centrally and locally to further improve the management of agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex. These measures make provision for:

An increase in the economic independence and initiative of kolkhozes and sovkhozes as the main components in socialist agriculture and the creation of favorable economic, social and organizational conditions for their effective activity;

The development of creative activeness and a more enterprising, responsible approach on the part of kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists for increasing production, strengthening the farms' economy and ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of state plans;

The consistent application of economic management methods in all sectors and spheres of the agroindustrial complex and the creation of the necessary conditions for their profitable operation;

The strengthening of the rayon level of management, the rational combination of territorial and sector principles of management, the elimination of departmental disunity and a reduction in the numbers employed in the management apparatus.

In order to coordinate the activity of ministries and departments in the agroindustrial complex and their local organs and subordinate enterprises and organizations and mobilize efforts to ensure the fuller utilization of resources, a steady increase in the volume the fuller utilization of resources, a steady increase in the volume of production and procurement of output and the improvement of its quality and to ensure high efficiency in sectors within the complex, it is deemed necessary to form appropriate management organs.

At the rayon level it is planned to create a rayon agroindustrial association. This incorporates kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interfarm formations and other agricultural enterprises, as well as enterprises and organizations servicing and associated with agricultural production and the processing of output. Enterprises and organizations servicing several rayons may be incorporated in an agroindustrial association by agreement with the appropriate higher organs.

Enterprises and organizations belonging to the association retain their economic independence, rights as legal entities and departmental affiliation.

It has been established that the highest organ of management of the rayon agroindustrial association is the association council, formed by the rayon soviet of people's deputies. The council includes the chief of the rayon agriculture administration -- the chairman of the association council — kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors, and also leaders of enterprises and organizations in other sectors of the agroindustrial complex, by decision of the rayon soviet of people's deputies.

The chairman of the association council is at the same time a first deputy chairman of the rayispolkom. The working apparatus of the association council is the apparatus of the rayon agriculture administration, which is formed on the basis of the total strength of existing rayon agriculture administrations and also enterprises and organizations servicing kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

At the oblast, kray and autonomous republic level an oblast, (kray) or republic (ASSR) agroindustrial association is created. These associations incorporate oblast, kray and republic (ASSR) organizations in the agroindustrial complex and enterprises subordinate to them.

The highest organ of management of the agroindustrial association of an oblast, kray or republic (ASSR) is a council formed by the oblast (kray) Soviet of people's deputies or the autonomous republic supreme soviet. The council incorporates leaders of oblast, kray or republic (ASSR) organizations in the agroindustrial complex and other officials, by decision of the oblast (kray) Soviet of people's deputies or the autonomous republic supreme Soviet.

The chairman of the association council is at the same time a first deputy chairman of the oblispolkom (krayispolkom) or first deputy chairman of the autonomous republic council of ministers.

The resolution provides for the chief of the oblast or kray agriculture administration or the autonomous republic's minister of agriculture to be appointed first deputy chairman of the oblast, kray or autonomous republic association council. The association council's working apparatus is the apparatus of the agriculture administration of the oblispolkom or krayispolkom or the autonomous republic's ministry of agriculture, which is formed on the basis of the total strength of the management apparatus of all organizations and institutions belonging to the agroindustrial association.

At the union republic level, a commission of the union republic council of ministers presidium is formed, or else, at the union republic council of ministers' discretion, another organ to deal with questions of the agroindustrial complex. The commission (organ) includes ministers and leaders of departments belonging to the agroindustrial complex, and also other officials approved by the republic's council of ministers.

The chairman of the commission (organ) for questions of the agroindustrial complex is a deputy chairman of the union republic council of ministers.

A Commission of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium for Questions of the Agroindustrial Complex is being created in the USSR Council of Ministers. The commission includes: the USSR minister of agriculture, the USSR minister of fruit and vegetable farming, the USSR minister of procurement, the USSR minister of meat and dairy industry, the USSR minister of the food industry, the USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, the USSR minister of rural construction, the chairman of the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Forestry and the chief of the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry, as well as other officials by decision of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Questions of the Agroindustrial Complex is a deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Questions of the Agroindustrial Complex is charged with:

Coordinating the activity of ministries and departments belonging to the agroindustrial complex and monitoring their fulfillment of party and government decisions and targets set by the USSR state plans for economic and social development -- targets for procurements of agricultural products, deliveries of machines, equipment and chemical agents, the rational utilization of material, financial and labor resources, the production of output in the food sectors of industry, the improvement of its quality and its delivery to the consumer;

Effecting preliminary examination of drafts prepared by the USSR Gosplan for annual and long-term plans for the development of the country's agroindustrial complex and also for sectors of the complex;

Preparing proposals on questions of further developing the agroindustrial complex to meet USSR Council of Minister targets.

USSR Ministry of Agriculture is instructed, in coordination with the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Justice, the USSR Ministry of Finance and union republic of councils of ministers, to submit to the USSR Council of Ministers draft standard regulations for agroindustrial associations in rayons, oblasts, kryas and autonomous republics. It is deemed expedient, in elaborating these regulations, to proceed on the basis that the activity of these associations must be directed toward: Ensuring the proportionate, balanced developmemt of all sectors of the agroindustrial complex with a view to increasing food production and ensuring the fulfillment of state plans by all enterprises in the agroindustrial complex, and improving production efficiency and work quality;

Improving the servicing of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other production enterprises and strengthening their material and technical bases;

Improving housing, cultural and consumer service conditions for rural dwellers and creating a modern social infrastructure in the countryside;

Constantly improving the economic mechanism and intersector production and economic ties promoting the technological and organizational unity of the agroindustrial complex and the strict orientation of all its sectors and types of activity toward end results;

Creating stable economic conditions for financially autonomous activity by every labor collective and increasing responsibility for profitable production;

Improving the sector and territorial structure of the agroindustrial complex and developing production specialization and concentration so as to ensure the efficient use of manpower, land and other production resources;

Making correct use of allocated capital investments and material, technical, manpower, financial and other resources on the basis of the need to concentrate them in crucial areas and overcome "bottlenecks" and disproportions;

Organizing the elaboration and practical implementation of comprehensive intersector programs to ensure the broad introduction of scientific and technical progress and creating and introducting fundamentally new resources-savings techniques which improve labor productivity and production efficiency;

Stimulating the development of laggard sectors, production facilities and enterprises and equalizing economic management conditions;

Creating the necessary reserve funds;

Implementing measures to further develop citizens' personal plots and industrial enterprises in the agroindustrial complex on the basis of a single computer network for collective use and the wide introduction of automated systems and economic and mathematical management methods.

The resolution lays down that management organs in the agroindustrial complex are invested with the following rights:

COUNCILS OF RAYON AGROINDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS --

To determine, on the basis of specified control figures, plan indicators for the range of products laid down for kolkhozes and sovkhozes and to submit draft state plans for purchases of agricultural products for approval by the rayon soviet of people's deputies. To examine draft plans of other enterprises and organizations forming part of agricultural associations and to sumbit proposals based on them to appropriate higher organs;

To distribute capital investment quotas, budget appropriations and credits allocated for kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises, as well as material and technical resources: tractors, combines, trucks, agricultural machines, equipment, mineral fertilizers, construction materials and other materials. To redistribute 10-15 percent of allocated material and technical resources between enterprises and organizations belonging to the agroindustrial association, with their consent, should the need arise;

On proposals from kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations, to centralize the fulfillment of individual production management functions. To entrust the execution of centralized production management functions to individual enterprises (organizations) regardless of their departmental affiliation or to create specialized subunits for this purpose on the basis of interfarm cooperation;

To establish, on the basis of standard norms, prices (tariffs) for services offered and work done by enterprises and organizations within the association regardless of their departmental affiliation, and also to establish accounting prices for livestock, fodder and material and other resources supplied by kolkhozes and sovkhozes to each other;

To elaborate, on the basis of proposals from kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations belonging to the agroindustrial association, long-term plans for specialization and distribution of the production of agricultural products, as well as of enterprises for receiving and processing these products, repair and technical workshops and product storage bases;

To redistribute, should the need arise, capital investments not put to use by individual state enterprises and organizations within the association, by agreement with higher departmental organs;

To create centralized funds for material incentives, sociocultural measures and housing construction and the development of production, and, on the basis of the relevant normative documents, to determine the direction and procedure for their utilization;

On the basis of standard regulations, to establish conditions for granting bonuses to leadership workers and specialists on sovkhozes and enterprises and organizations belonging to the association, regardless of their departmental affiliation.

COUNCILS OF OBLAST, KRAY AND AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC AGROINDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS --

To examine the basic indicators of the development plan for enterprises and organizations belonging to the agroindustrial complex of the oblast, kray or autonomous republic, as well as volumes of sales of agroindustrial products to the state by rayons and categories of farms, and to submit proposals to the oblispolkhom, krayispolkhom or autonomous republic council of ministers. To carry out redistribution of capital investment quotas and material, technical and other resources between sectors of the agroindustrial complex by agreement with relevant union republic ministries and departments;

To monitor activity of oblast, kray and republic (ASSR) organizations of sectors of the agroindustrial complex and their subordinate enterprises in fulfilling plans for production, processing and state purchases of agriculture products and their delivery to the all-union and republic stocks, in ensuring the supply of foodstuffs to the population of the oblast, kray or republic and on other questions of the activity of the agroindustrial complex; to elaborate and implement comprehensive food programs and other targeted programs and to pool material, technical, financial and other resources for this purpose on the basis of the procedures laid down, or to allocate such resources from the appropriate funds;

To fully or partially centralize individual management and production management functions and entrust their execution to individual enterprises or oblast organizations belonging to the association, regardless of their departmental subordination;

To elaborate a plan for the development and distribution of agricultural production and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex, taking account of national economic interests and the best use of available resources;

To create, on the basis of interfarm cooperation, industrial enterprises and shops for the production of mixed feed, local construction materials, production equipment and also consumer goods.

The USSR Cosplan, USSR Ministry of Finance, USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and USSR Ministry of Agriculture are instructed, with the participation of union republic councils of ministers and interested USSR ministries and departments, to elaborate and submit to the USSR Council of Ministers proposals on changes in the system of management of sectors of the agroindustrial complex in accordance with the present resolution, with a view to abolishing parallel and duplicated components.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers instructed union republic Communist Party central committees and councils of ministers, party kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms to adopt the necessary measures to staff republican (ASSR), kray, oblast and rayon agro-industrial associations with highly qualified cadres who have been tested in economic work, have a good knowledge of the basic principles of management, know about the economy and organization of production and are capable of ensuring a substantial improvement in the leadership of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and enterprises and organizations in the agroindustrial complex.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers expressed firm confidence that party, soviet and economic organs, on the basis of the improvement in the management of agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex, will achieve a further increase in the production of agricultural output, which will make it possible to successfully fulfill the USSR Food Program and ensure the fuller satisfaction of Soviet people's requirements for food products.

On Measures To Improve the Economic Mechanism and Strengthen the Economy of Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have deemed it necessary to implement a range of measures aimed at strengthening autonomous financing on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and stepping up their material interest in increasing production and improving the quality of output.

It is planned to increase, from 1 January 1983, the purchase prices for cattle, pigs, sheep, milk, grain, sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables and other agricultural products and to introduce supplements to purchase prices for products sold to the state by kolkhozes and sovkhozes with low profitability or operating at a loss, to a total sum of R16 billion a year.

The USSR State Committee for Prices, USSR Gosplan, USSR Ministry of Agriculture, USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming and USSR Ministry of Finance are instructed to elaborate, with the participation of union republic councils of ministers, and to submit to the USSR Council of Ministers proposals on new purchase prices and supplements for agricultural products.

The procedure for financing the following items of planned expenditure out of state budget resources which now applies to sovkhozes is extended to kolkhozes which are inadequately supplied with fixed capital and do not have their own resources for implementing extended reproduction:

The contruction of housing, children's preschool institutions, clubs and other cultural, consumer and municipal projects, and also farm roads;

The payment of insurance payments (under the procedure laid down in CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No 499, 1 June 1978).

Appropriations of R3.3 billion will be provided for in the draft state budget annually for the kolkhozes mentioned.

Unutilized appropriations allocated under the present resolution are not withdrawn at the end of the year, but carried over to the following year for financing expenditure covered in this item.

In order to improve the financial position, it has been decided to write off the debts of kolkhozes and sovkhozes with low profitability or operating at a loss on previously deferred USSR Gosbank loans due for repayment in 1982-1985 and unrepaid USSR Gosbank loans to a total sum of R49.7 billion, and also to defer for 10 years, with repayment commencing in 1991, unrepaid debts on USSR Gosbank loans to a total sum of R11.08 billion.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes with low profitability or operating at a loss are released from the payment of interest on USSR Gosbank loans whose repayment is deferred under the present resolution.

The extent of the writing off and deferment of debts under the present resolution by oblasts, krays and autonomous republics is determined by union republic councils of ministers.

It is laid down that on sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises a fund for strengthening and extending the farm is created on the basis of deductions from the farm's profit to the tune of 5 percent and is utilized to implement capital investments and other measures over and above the state plan for economic and social development.

The USSR Gosplan, in conjunction with the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR State Committee for Prices, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Ministry of Justice and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, is instructed to elaborate draft normative acts on improving economic mutual realtions between agriculture and other sectors of the national economy with a view to ensuring stable economic conditions for extended reproduction on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and also on introducing the necessary amendments to the existing procedure for planning and utilization of profit by enterprises and organizations serving agriculture and their mutual relations with the budget. In this connection provision must be made for increasing the material responsibility of enterprises and organizations of the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnikia, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Procurement, the Soyuzselkhozkhimiya and other enterprises and organizations in the service sphere for the quality and time required for fulfillment of work and services; strengthening the interest of enterprises and organizations servicing kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the achievement of high end results in the production of agricultural products and processed products, the timely supply of products to consumers and increased economic efficiency of production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The resolution provides that the grouping of rayon selkhoztekhnika and selkhozhimiya associations for the labor remuneration of leadership workers and specialists, as for rayon agriculture administrations, is effected mainly on the basis of the volume of sale (production) of agricultural output in the regions served.

Amending the existing procedure for bonuses for leadership workers and specialists of rayon enterprises and organizations of the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, the Soyuzselkhozkhimiya, water resources and operating organizations of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and other enterprises and organizations belonging to agroindustrial associations, it is laid down that bonuses for these workers and specialists are based on the year's results for the increase in output of agricultural products and the increase in profits on the sovkhozes and kolkhozes served compared with the level achieved in the previous 5 years and, in the course of the year, on the fulfillment of contract commitments and the rational utilization of material resources. Here the size of bonuses paid on a current basis must not exceed the equivalent of 1.5 months' salary for the worker per year.

With the view to increasing the responsibility of procurement organizations for the fuller utilization of the agricultural products grown and for improving storage, processing and delivery to consumers, the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming and the Tsentrosoyuz are instructed to complete in the 12th 5-year plan the transition to taking delivery of livestock and poultry, milk, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, berries and grapes directly on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and shipping them from the farms using the procurement workers' transport facilities.

It is established that from 1983, in assessing the activity of procurement enterprises and organizations and creating economic incentive and bonus funds for leadership workers and specialists at those enterprises and organizations, the indicator of fulfillment of the procurements plan is among the main indicators.

The USSR State Committee for Standards and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, in conjunction with other interested ministries and departments, are instructed to revise the normative and technical documentation governing mutual relations between agriculture and processing, procurement and trade enterprises and organizations and to ensure the necessary conditions for increasing production of agricultural products on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, improving their quality and ensuring their full utilization and delivery to consumers.

It is deemed expedient to have intersector inspectorates to monitor the quality of agricultural output and processed products, entrusting them with controlling the quality of the agricultural products sold by kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the observance of standards, the correct definition of the products' quality for the purposes of sales and accounting and the prevention of losses and wastage.

The USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab and USSR Ministry of Agriculture, with the participation of interested ministries and departments, are instructed to elaborate within a 3-month period and submit for examination by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers proposals on the procedure for planning and material and technical supply with the system of the agroindustrial complex, on the basis of the following main provisions:

The activity of the agroindustrial complex is planned as a single whole, broken down by the sectors belonging to the complex;

The only indicators planned are those laid down by party and government resolutions, and, for agriculture, in accordance with CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No 1032 of 14 November 1980;

Plan targets are backed up by the necessary material and other resources;

The volumes of production of agricultural output by rayons, oblasts and republics are formulated on the basis of kolkhozes' and sovkhozes' plans, on the basis of the need to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of plans laid down for state purchases of this output;

Plans for material and technical supply are based on kolkhozes' and sovkhozes' orders.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 3 JUNE REPORTED

LD040136 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 3 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Sowing is nearly completed in Kostromskaya Oblast, having been carried out in good time. Shoots are appearing in some fields. Winter barley is being harvested in the Sherabad Steppe in Uzbekistan. One farm is obtaining a yield of 40-50 quintals per hectare. Plowing will begin immediately for a second sowing. (0600 GMT)

Kirovskaya Oblast has completed the sowing of grain crops. Mass sowing is in progress in the soya fields of Amurskaya Oblast. Grain growers of Turkmenia have begun selling grain to the state. Barley from Maryyskaya and Ashkhabadskaya Oblasts has been supplied to the reception points. The wheat harvest has begun. In Kazakhstan the first report from the statistics directorate on the progress of fodder harvesting has been published. Seven out of the 19 oblasts in the republic are already working on the procurement of hay, haylage and vitamin grass meal. The work rates in the republic are lagging behind those of last year. A severe drought in the southern oblasts of Kazakhstan has effected the harvest. The fodder balance is being made up by irrigated farming. Many farms have planted supplementary alfalfa, soya, corn for grain and silage. Fodder procurement has also begun in Tomskaya and Kurganskaya Oblasts of the RSFSR. (1100 GMT)

Sown and natural grasses have been harvested on 100,000 hectares in Saratovskaya Oblast. (1230 GMT)

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NON-CHERNOZEM ZONE CITED

LD032050 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1312 GMT 3 Jun 82

["Science at the Services of Non-Chernozem Farmers" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Leningrad, 3 Jun (TASS) -- The Russian Non-Chernozem Zone, an enormous territory stretching from the western borders of the country to the Urals, will become a region with a guaranteed output of agricultural produce in the coming years. Future plans for its economic development foresee that the kray can provide nearly 50 million citizens of such major industrial centers as Moscow, Leningrad and the towns of the Urals and Volga with food.

In implementing the program of transforming that region, which contains 47 million hectares of agricultural land, farms in the past 5 year period, 1976-80, harvested an average 7-8 million tons more grain than 10 years ago. By the middle 1980's farmers plan to increase the production of grain to 28.5 million tons, almost one third more than the level already attained.

The solution to these problems must be helped by speeding up the practical use of scientific achievements in agriculture. At present there are nearly 100 research centers, experimental stations and experimental farms which cover 260,000 hectares of plowed land and pastureland in the region. They have organized large-scale seed rearing which allows more rapid exploitation of sowing areas for new types of crops.

Much is being done in the Non-Chernozem Zone in order to turn it into a region of highly productive stockbreeding. Stable annual milk yields of 6,000-7,000 kg have been attained. Meat and egg-producing fowl have been reared which set production records, and pig and sheep breeding is being developed. An important contribution to the development of the region is the strengthening of scientific links with colleagues from the CEMA countries.

COSMOS-1374 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 4 JUN

LD041046 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1016 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jun (TASS) -- Earth satellite Cosmos-1374 was launched in the Soviet Union today.

Installed on board the satellite is scientific equipment for the continuation of space research.

The satellite was put into a round orbit with the following parameters: distance from the earth's surface - 225 km; inclination of orbit - 50.7 degrees.

The satellite carries a radio system for precise measurement of elements of orbit and a radio telemetric system for transmitting to earth data on the work of the instruments and scientific equipment. The scientific research envisaged by the program has been carried out. The information received is being processed at the coordinating and computing center.

PROGRESS UNLOADED; TO SEPARATE FROM SALYUT 4 JUN

LD040940 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev, now in their fourth week on board the orbital station Salyut, have completed unloading the cargo ship Progress. The ship brought new equipment and materials for studies and fuel. Today Progress will separate from the station and free the docking module for the spacecraft carrying the Soviet-French crew. The joint flight will start on 24 June.

COSMONAUTS BEREZOVOY, LEBEDEV INTERVIEWED

OW040447 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0230 GMT on 29 May carries its scheduled 45-minute "Man, Earth, Universe" program moderated by Cosmonaut Sevastyanov. Noting that this is the 125th program, Sevastyanov goes on to interview Soviet Cosmonauts Berezovoy and Lebedev who are presently participating in the USSR's latest manned space flight. Only occasional video shots of the space flight itself are shown and these segments are shown in black and white.

The program then discusses Soviet participation in the joint U.S., Canadian, French and Soviet Sarsat system, in which earth satellites will facilitate maritime search-and-rescue operations on a global scale, and in the Inmarsat system. Chairman of the All-Union Morsvyazsputnik Association Atserov is interviewed. He notes that two earth stations for the Inmarsat system are being built, one near Odessa, the other near Nakhodka, and shows a model of the former. Atserov discusses the operation of the Sarsat system and shows a number of emergency positions indicating radio beacons which can communicate with satellites. He also notes advantages to be gained from combining the systems of geo-stationary satellites and low orbit satellites for commerical and rescue purposes.

The program ends with a biographic sketch of pioneer pilot Konstantin Konstantinovich Artseulov and his contribution to Soviet aviation.